Ditate Silver

THE CONFEDERATE.

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TERMS: DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.

TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months. WHEKLY EDITION, for 6 months No succeptions will be received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter

Confidence and Trust.

The late events show how little reliance we, the people, should put upon our own judgment in the midst of passing events; how carefully we should restrict our criticisms and limit our opinions on the conduct of those who are directing the affairs of the Govern-

The stake at issue is no less than the life or death of the social system among us: no less than the liberty or enslavement of our people. The stake at issue in the tremendous struggle, is summed up in these few pregnant words-Life or death! Liberty or slavery !!- Independence or subjugation !!! And these indescribable properties to be lost or saved, are submitted to the arbitrament of the sword; and the decision is yet in the balance.

Can it be conceived that any man or set of men can yet linger in our midst, who are not yet up to a proper apprehension of our condition and its consequences? And yet there are !-men, seeming good, well disposed men, and men of intellect, some of them, whose conduct indicates an immeasurable depression below the situation and its emergencies. These men are constantly looking away from the danger that begird society and threaten its most vital functions, to hunt after individual inconveniences, personal annoyances and deprivation, as though these were to be thought of, in comparison with the startling perils which surround society on every hand. They turn away from the authenticated fact, that our enemy having concentrated his strength, has hurled his heavy masses on our inferior force for days and weeks, only unable to overcome and overwhelm them, because patriotic valor supplies the strength of numbers, and unconquerable determination makes superhuman resistance against otherwise crushing odds. There are men, we say, Legislators pretending to be statesmen, who turn their backs on these imposing facts, to grope and seek after some conjectural interests of individuals and classes, bound up, as they affect to think their insignificant interests are, in some rights of the State. Hence it is, that instead of putting forth all the Legislative energies to fill up the ranks of the army—to enable Gen. Lee to continue his successful defence, which is to preserve our all, not only of State Rights, but of individual and social liberty and existence -these men are found intervening, to keep out of the service men and classes of men upon whom the Government has a claim to aid in the common defence, and share the common burden.

There are officers of militia and home guards, and justices of the peace, numbering | take the same view as the others, in the aggregate from 5 to 5 thousand, in North Carolina, who are competent soldiers. W do not say put these men in the army because they are militia and home guard officers, and justices of the peace, but we do say, examine them, ascertain if they have duties requiring them to be exempt, and if exempted that they will be most useful at home. If this be ascertained, exempt them; but if not, then let no political idea of States rights, nor any other idea, keep them out of the service .-And so say we of every one, ourselves included. Let all be subjected to the severest tests; and wherever any nd'every man will be found most useful, there let him be sent .-Congress has properly, wisely, out of a true regard to the rights of the States, left with the Governor to pronounce on this point. He is better fitted than the Legislature so to pronounce. The Legislature is but an aggregate of individuals, and we do not see that the collecting together increases in any great ratio the value of its opinion. The Governor has better opportunities for information; can see further and see more than they, single or

The interests of the country appeal to him -the army, enfeebled by watching and labor and fighting, implores him-the fathers, mothers, kindred and friends of the soldiers beseech him, not to give certificates of exemption to any but those who are necessary at homewho are serving more usefully than they would be in the army. It may be that a very small force additional may enable Gen. Lee to congratulate the nation on independence achieved: that the withholding it, may bring long years and slavery. The soldiers have a right to demand that others who have propcrty, life, liberty to preserve, shall come to their assistance. If Gov. Vance would add to do you think of him? the fame which fine oratory, powerful declamation and extraordinary business capacity have already given him, the enduring reputation of a firm, manly, independent action, let him step out to meet this responsibility. and posterity will hail him as a statesman, and inscribe his virtues on imperishable

We see that ALEX. C. LATEAM, Esq., is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Craven county. Mr. Latham made an efficient and excellent Sheriff previous to the war. At its commencement he went into the service and for a long time commanded Latham's Battery of Artillery. Capt. L. was in the heaviest battles of the war, and on all occasins rendered distinguished and valuable

VOL. 1

RALEIGH. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1.

What Will Mr. Holden Say Next? "I am apposed to Cancuses and Conventions."

Raleigh Stanilard, May 20th.

How many cancuses did he attend during the last session of the Legislature? How mean since the conservative party, as he calls them took him to their embrace ? When did he ever before express his opposition to them?

Does he forget that for years he denound Mesers. Venable, Arrington and others, as " recreants and disorganizers," because they dared to become candidates against Convention no-

In 1858, he denounced Messrs. Saunders Sheperd, Cotton, Christman and Watson, and especially Mr. Love, for not supporting Mr. Debbin, the caucus nominee. And he then used this language as expressive of his recognition of the binding force of caucus action, and the ne cessity of party organization :

"A cancus or meeting of the Democratic mem-bers was held and the Hon. J. C. Dobbin, of Cum-berland, was nominated for Senator, and under these circumstances the Democratic people had a right to expect, and they did expect that he would have been sustained by every Democratic mem-

ber. "The Democratic people have been disappointed in their just expectations, and party organization, so essential to party success, has been disregarded and set at naught. It is of the first importance, therefore, that the Democrats of the State should take this matter into their own hands, and see to it that men are sent to the next Assembly who will stand firmly by the action of the party in caucus assembled."—Standard, January 1st, 1853.

"But we hold that no man elected as a Democrat, has a right as a Democrat, to absent him-

crat, has a right as a Democrat, to absent him-self from the meetings of his party, with the view of excepting to and opposing the action of such meeting."—Standard, Junuary 8, 1853.

What has caused the change? Let us have

Singular Coincidence.

By recurring to the papers from the North, it will be seen that about the time that Mr Holden was pronouncing here-" If this be so, then Gen. Lee is retiring upon Richmond and Grant is following bim"-that the Yankee General Meade was telegraphing the deliberate falsehood-" The rebels are in full retreat for Richmond by the direct road;" and the National Republican, an abolition sheet in Washington, was publishing-"the rebel army is retreating; Grant pursuing."

Thus we have the Yankee Generals and press, standing on their feet, looking straight at the situation, coming to the same conclusion with Mr. Holden, who stands on his head with his feet in the air, looking crosseved at it-the most grotesque of all possible attitudes. This is a very singular coincidence, that these various parties should reach an identical false result from such widely differing noints of observation. It indicates that if Mr. Holden were on the other side of the line, he be might set upright and would then

" Murder will Out."

We understand that Gov. Vance in his speech at Smithfield on vesterday, charged expressly that Mr. Holden's object in proposing a State Convention, that " North Carolina might take her affairs into her own hands." was to effect the secession of this State from the Confederacy, and to make terms with the

We have shown from Mr. Holden's writings and from other evidence, that this was his purpose and intention.

Now the charge is distinctly made." It is one that Mr. Holden cannot evade. Does he deny it? If it be true-and Mr. Avera of Johnston has heard of it for the first time since the 12th of May-then Mr. A. is fully justified in his change of base.

THE WOUNDED AND SICK. - We have been furnished with a list of the wounded and sick who are in the hospitals at Petersburg, but it is too lengthy for insertion in this paper. Persons who desire to examine the list, can do so by applying at this office.

[For the Confederate. While the Yankee prisoners, who were captured at Plymouth by Gen. Hoke's command, were detained at Tarboro' awaiting transpotation, the following conversation took place between one of the prisoners who conversed intelligently and fluently, and certain centlemen of high respectability, residents of Edgecomb county. The conversation was conducted by the prisoner and two citizens. One citizen only talked with the prisoner at

Prisoner-What do you people of North Carolina think of Mr. Holder, the editor of the Standard Citizen-We think he is a traitor. What

Prisoner-I believe him to be a union man.

Citizen-What evidence have you which nduces you to believe him to be a union man? Prisoner-I believed him to be a union nan, and that belief has been strengthened from what I heard two ladies say who came from Raleigh to Plymouth, and went from Plymouth to Norfolk to see their husbands. They said while in Plymonth, "that Mr. of reconstruction, and that he has many friends in Raleigh; that his friends are largely in the majority, and that he will be protected and defended, notwithstanding his sentiments are so obnoxious to a great many people of the State."

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT OF SALE OF SIX PER CENT. BONDS .- Owing to a contin of the causes of postponement, the public sale of Government Six Per Cent. Bonds, which was advertised for the 26th instant, is postponed until Wednesday, 8th June. See Advertisement.

ter States of the unpersionable attended which has been to be true and loyal state by wick-of and designing shaderers, whose duty and feelings it would seem to be to repel these unjust assaults, and to defead and protect her honor.

This gentleman has just made these remarks in the Confederate Bouse of Representatives, which demand an immediate and peremptory reply. He says:

"A reference to these statistics, (alluding to the military bardons borne by the State) which do not lie, will satisfy the citizens of other sister States, of the unpardonable injustice which has been done to our true and loyal State by wicked and designing slandwers, whose duty and feeling, it would been to be, to repel these unjust assaults and to protect and defend her honer."

Now the propriety or impropriety of this language, its truth or untruth, will depend upon the construction which Mr. Gilmer intends it shall bear. If he means that the State is not disloyal; that a majority of her people are true; that Gov. Vance is faithful and that most of the officers of the State Government are also faithful, and that the officers and soldiers of the State are entirely brave and devoted to the cause; we concur with him; and we also concur with him that, any one who disputes this, "does unpardonable injustice to the State," and is "a wicked and designing slanderer."

But if Mr. Gilmer mems that there is no disloyalty in the State; if he means to say that those who have counselled the Government that there was sufficient cause for the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, had no reason for such opinion, or did not hold such opinion, but that wickedly and designedly slandered the honor of North Carolina; if this be Mr. Gilmer's meaning, then Mr. Gilmer has "done unpardonable injustice" to some of the best citizens of North Carolina-then Mr. Gilmer, in the use, whether ignorantly or intentionally, of this harsh and offensive language, has committed a wide departure from truth, and could find no reason to complain, if his insult were retorted in terms that he could neither avoid nor escape. We have a kindly regard for Mr. Gilmer, and are not disposed to throw back with appropriate force the stone he has flung. We prefer to enlighten him on some points that perhaps he may not be acquainted

First-We know that many of the prominent men of this State, of the most prudent, discreet and cautious character-men of irreproachable virtue, many of them Mr. Gilmer's friends-were called upon for their opinions upon this question; and they rendered those opinions after a full and careful examination of the whole question; and all concurred in the absolute importance of the suspension.

Second.-We who live in Raleigh know that Mr. Holden and his associates had brought the classes of this community to such a pitch of hostility, and had carried his accusations against the Government to such a degree of bitterness, that life and property were not sate in the City of Raleigh: the free expression of orizion on the side of the country was not tolerated, and loyal men were actually held in hostage for the safety of Mr. Holden. This, to us, was never a terror; because we knew the material of which Mr. Holden and his leading followers in this course was composed, and we were at all times ready for them ; but there were many citizens here who were in anxiety and alarm.

Third.-When the counsel was given t which we refer, public meetings had been beld in almost every county of the State. Many of them had proposed to offer terms of peace to the enemy by illegitimate modes. Many of them were declaiming against the war as unrighteous and unboly; were attaching to the Government the hardships which were incident to it; and some of them were proposing resistance to the laws of Congress. and others expressing their desire for a resto ration of the Government of our enemies.

These proceedings were published in Mi Holden's paper, and sent to the soldiers; and dissatisfaction and desertion were the consoquence, until our woods were filled with masauders, who depredated on the property of the State to have them go to the army. The our good people. These deserters have consoldiers and the soldier's parents and friends
feveral at the print of death that Mr. Holden's demand that every man who is not more usefessed at the point of death, that Mr. Holden's paper induced them to desert.

by Mr. Holden, who gave to it all his force and influence, to get a State Convention to take the affairs of the State into its own hands. This plan had acquired immoust yower. Meetings were began to advance the feeling, and it was not until Gov. Vance's lileges of the hobers corpus writ. We have opposition to it was aided by the suspension of the Aubeas corpus, that this treasonable over, in the Senate, and Mr. Beall of Davidmovement was checked. We say transposable. for there is enough in Mr. Holden's published terms. We hope to be abl writings to prove that the object of this Con- speeches before our readers.

juntion was to all por manufer, in a comment lody, to hold in check the cast of the Chi rate Government; to refee the cell for more troops; to refer the persons of Obe-toderate troops have for the areas of deserver and conscripts; to miss to allow the Govsemest to improve whiteer for distillation for heights! purposes. These were saine of the things that this Convention was to force a savereign body. In other words, is was to HULLIPY the laws of Congress and disjute the solies of the Government under them.

More than this; It is now charged by the. Police, and it was known to the gentlemen who gave the counsel we referred to, that Mr. Holden's around object, through this Conventhen, was to effect the secession of the State from the Confederacy—the violation of her pledge of assistance to ber sisters, and the disgraceful negotiation of terms, for heroeff. with the hated Yankee. We say this is now distinctly charged to have been Mr. Holden's purpose, in the Convention movement; and WE who counselled the necessity of the suspension of the writ, the responsibility for which, according to his influence, this writer here assumes, did so out of an honest and patriotic derire to eave the peace of the State and preserve her honor: not to injure any fellow-citizen, but rather to preserve from the perit of their action, the evil does themselves.

There were others, besides Mr. Holden, officers of State and men of influence, engaged in this purpose; and the evidence will come out yet, to convict them.

Belides all this, there were trafficers with the enemy from points near our lines, who were carrying a regular trade with him, in violation of the law; and others holding unhim, interfering with the military operations and aiding our foes.

These were the reasons which prompted us We have offered them to Mr. Gilmer because we like him and respect him, though his language, if intended to carry the construction we last mentioned, has deprived him of a claim to both.

And in conclusion, we say: we have not yet told all. Other reasons for this action will be developed very soon, that throw into the snade all that we have yet mentioned.

The fact is, that North Carolina was on the point of bloodshed! Armed organizations for defence were already contemptated; and but a little while would have witnessed the horrors of internal violence. In that event, Mr. Holden and his immediate clan would have been the first to perish; but it would have been indescribably horrible to have had the scene enacted. Yet it was not to bear specially on North Carolina, that the suspension act was passed. Its necessity existed because of facts furnished to the Government which cannot yet be revealed, but which. Mr. Rives says fully justified it.

To the suspension of the writ of habeas cor ous, and to the timely and determined opposition of Gov. Vance to Mr. Holden's move ment, are we indebted for the escape. . And it is this obligation that they feel to Gov. Vance which induces many men of the State to endure the flings of his partizans, and to bear affitiations that would otherwise be intolerable, and to support him in defiance of his political associations, out of their love of country; because they believe him to be a patriot. If they do not continue to support him, it will be because bitter partizans will force an issue that will make our withdrawal from Gov. Vance a matter of principle. The friends of Mr. Davis will do no act that may by implication be regarded to a reflection on him: for they regard the support of his administration as necessary to the safety of the nation. Short of this they support Gov. Vance, without reference to the political ap-

The indications from the sect of war ar ; that there will be no immediate conflict. Now. then, is the time for Legislative action. We hope, in view of the great losses our army has sustained-in view of the great necessity for more men-that this Legislature will reconsider its hasty and ill-judged action in the matter of exemptions.

Five thousand suldiers can be gotten from the list of Home Guard officers, Militia offigers and Justices of the Peace and Constables. Every man of them is needed. Our success or rain depends on the reinforcements we reay furnish to Gen. Lee.

Why should not these men do their part to save the country? They have nothing to do at home. It is no disgrace to them or to ful at house shall be sent to above with them the labors and dangers of the field. And

Interesting debates were in progress in the Legislature on yesterday, on the Reports of the Committee on the suspen heard the speeches of Mr. Hall of Now Hanson, in the House, spoken of in the highest

the lower fords of the Rapidan on the short soon and night of the sih, and think their way towards Chancelloreville. As soo go this fact, was accertained, our army was several towards them, from their comps on the Rapidan, Ewell taking the old surapike road and A. A. H. Il's comps the plank road. They seek came on the enemy on those roads, to the was and north of Chancelloreville, and about arres miles therefrom. We made as immediate attack, and drove their advancing columns in confusion about two and a hell miles, when having reformed on other lines, she attack on having reformed on other lines, the attack on our part ceased, and the defensive decided op. The enemy was found posted in a remi-circle, in the dense thickets of that region, and in front of them our forces formed, and threw up hasty breastworks of logs, and soon heavy masses were thrown on portions of the line, but were in every instance repulsed. On Ewell's line particularly the enemy made their most strengous efforts to break through and the slaughter they experienced in front of Johnston's, Early's and Rode's positions is said to have been very great. This was on the 5th. On the 6th they again attempted to break through our lines at various points, but with the same ill success, and the rattle of musketry could be heard alternately from Language. Longstreet's position on the extreme right to Ewell on the left. They were everywhere discomfited, and their losses during these two days was estimated at 20,000 killed, wounded and prisopers.

During the evening of the 6th, it was accertained that the enemy were moving to our right, with the hope of turning it, and Longstreet's divisions were instantly made to make a corresponding movement, and reached this place at an early hour on the 7th, while we of the left were set in motion at daylight on the 7th. The day was hot and sultry, and the march rapid, and no little suffering was experienced by our division. At meridian we heard the booming of guns at this point, and fears were entertained that we would arrive too late to lend a sistance to Longstreet's command; but before we had reached here we were met by the glorious news that they had attacked him, but were repulsed with a loss of about 5,000 killed and wounded. We were told to hasten on, as coinforcements were hurrying forward to the discomfitted for. Our division (Roles') arrived at Longstreet's right just at nigh fall, and before we could get in position the enemy again attacked him, and would have flanked him has for our timely presence. We instantly formed line of battle and at the first attack the enemy fled, but a pursuit could not be made from the darkness and the thickness of the woods. Many strange rencounters and hand to hand fights are told of by our men, who had become scattered by this undergrowth, and met, retrea ing squade of the Yankee soldiery. We captured about 500 prisoners, and suffe ed little loss our-

On the 8th our whole army arrived, and none but artillery fighting was had during the

On the 9th, the enemy again assaulted Longstreet, but w s again repulsed. On the 10th, the same attempt was made with a like result. Heavy frequent fighting was had day and night during all the time.

Grant's tactics is to form his line of battle fortify, arrange his artillery, supported in these fortifications by a reserved corps, and then hurl his whole force in heavy columns on the weakest part of our line. So you may imagine the carnage that follows his advance and repulse. Howitzers pouring grape and cannister, rifle guns plunging through serviced ranks, and the unerring rifle in the hands of cool and veteran troops keeping up a con-tinuous rear, where every bullet tells, and you can barely imagine the frightful execution. never say as many dead and wounded men, as lay piled in front of every place he has yet assaulted. Each day he has assaulted, but the 12th inst. saw the severest fighting o

this campaign.

The assaults of the 11th had been feeble, and though his canoon belched forth its accustome amount of shot and shell, and sharp-shoutting was of the liveliest kind, yet we all felt that the pext day would prove in a menner desisive. An important move was evidently on hand, and it proved to be on our weaken and most illy constructed position. Our line here formed in V with the sharp point to the enemy. A feeble assault on the 11th at the apput of the line had proved it. Johnstons Division, consisting of four Virginia and one Louisiana Brigade, defended this centre.

Louisiana Brigade, defended this centre.

At early dawn, a signal gan was fired by the enemy, and with a regular Confederate yell they rushed on and carried this point. I never shall forget what I there saw. The woods and fields were thick with refugees, confused and passe stricken, and even the presents and exertions of our noble chief and our corps commander, failed to rally them. I could see the passe taking effect in the troops that were on the right and left of the broken column, and I began to fear the day was lest. However, Pogram's brigade on the right and Daviel's brigade on the left, notwithstanding the fault fire to which they were exposed, held their politicans. Brigadier Gen. Johnston's brigade was quickly rushed in, but in value, for soon they too were

considerable. I cannot now make an actimate. Among the North Carolinians, I not
the lifeless form of Colonel Currett, of the
5th, and Colonel Brabble, of the 22d. Gen.
Daniel was also mortally wounded and has
since died. Among the Releigh boys I saw
put away, and the spot marked, the watering
of Eddy Smedes, an officer of the 5th, who
felt in the charge of Johnston's brigade on the enemy who had just captured our works. --

I must cles this letter, or it will become too long for publication. Our army is still in good condition, and are as confident as ever. I cannot imagine the next move of the enemy. To-day, 12 m; everything is quiet on the lines. If I survive, you may be from me again.

THE SOUTH VICTORIOUS! NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!!

(Our Own Publications.) Myrtle Learns, just from the press Primary Geography York's English Grammar, First Book in Composition, Hill's Poems, second edition Morven and Linds Disie Primer, pictorial—third edition, First Dixie Reader, First Dixie Reader,
The Dixie Spelling Book—in press,
Johnson's School Arithmetic—in press,
The Jack Morgan Songeter—in press,
Elementary Spelling Book—in press.

One third off to the trade.

The following Books are published laces in the Confederacy: NOVELS. Dicken's Last Novel, Robert and Harold, Eleanor's Victory, Lee Miserables Fantin "Marine The Buhemian, Raids and Bomands of Morgan and Me

Field and Fireside Novelette, The Confederate—A Bomantie Bee Nilas Marner, The Battle of the Bards SCHOOL BOOKS. Hunten's Plane Porte Instructor, Hunten's Piano Forte suscentiander's Arithmeto,
Bingham's Latin Grammar,
Primary Geography,
York's English Grammar,
First Book in Composition,
Dixle Primer, Pictorial, thin
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Wesleyan Catechine, No. 2,
Capen, Catechine,
Sermon Catechine,
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Volutions of the Labe,
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Iayonet Exercise and Hkirmith Delli,
Ino Voluntoer's Hand-book,
Johnot of the Gathes,
Jeneral Orders,
Varron, Harmery, by Dr. Warron, Varren's Surgicy, by Dr. Warren, clunteer's Finis and Cump Book, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

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centricing of the committee and the splint of the second o

Arendell moved to lay the motion on Committee on the bill for appointing a coinmissioner to superintend the collection of dues to the legal representatives of deceased soldiers, reported favorably to its passage, with some amendments.

Several reports from the House, which were Mr. Young introduced a bill to incorporate

a railroad exporting, importing and manufacturing company, limiting the capital stock to 1,000,000, on the specie basis. Referred. Mr. Hoke offered a resolution requiring the Governor to make a report of the disposition of funds appropriated to the medical depart-A resolution from the House, exhorting the

prople to lay aside all party feeling, and address themselves with unanimity in securing the common weal of the country, was adopted. Mr. Outlaw offered a resolution in regard to the arrest of citizens by Colonel James Hinton, in the first Congressional district, Bill incorporating the Plasterbanks and

Salt Works Railrod Company, passed its 3d reading. Bill to prevent persons from removing from this State during the continuance of this

war, rejected. Adjourned to 4 p. m.

FRIDAY, May 27, 1864. Mr. Boyden presented a bill for securing the right of the writ of habeas corpus,

Mr. Jones presented a bill for exempting commissioners appointed to superinted the supply of soldier's families in Wake county from conscription, and military and Home Guard duty, except in cases of invasion or insurrec-

A bill amending the western plank road compay, passed its third reading.

A kill suspending the collection of taxes in certain contingencies for the present year, was

rejected on the second reading. A communication from the Governor (from the Ifouse,) accompanied with communications from the Auditor and Adjutant General.

in tegerd to the regulations of the Adjutant General's office; from the Surgeon General, in telegrence to his department; and from Maj. Foote and Judge Pearson and others, in relationeter arrests. On motion of Mr. Copeland, the special or-

der of the day was postponed, to consider the bill, in relation to the institution of the desf. dumb, and blind, which was put upon is several readings and passed. The bill appropriates \$75,000 to the in-titution. Mr. Bagley offered a resolution instruction

the Gusgeon General to use his influence to have the wounded soldiers of this State re-moved from the hospitals in Richmond to hospitals in this State. Passed. The order of the hour, to wit, the supply of

the families of indigent soldiers, was taken up. The bill as amended provides for the appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the relief of the families of indigent soldiers, and \$7,000 for the families of indigent soldiers, and \$7,000 for the families of indigent to be paid in N. C. Treasury diotes. Passed its several readings. Several nominations for magistrates from the House were concurred in.

Mr. Smith, of Anson, presented a memorial from pitizens of Union county, praying the action of Legislating of favor of the county for appropriation wildle for the relief of soldiers damilies. Referred to the committee on

propertions and grievances.
Resistions from the House on propositions

of pette were adopted.

A bill from the Holice appointing a tax collector for Lenoir county. Read first time.

A fill authorizing the Governor to convene the Supreme Court when he may deem

Several bills from the House, of a local character, were read. 100 the Piedmon Reilroad was regard — year 19; naye

A nestage from the Governor informing the Sena Sthat he could not great the desired information in relation to the medical department of the State, on account of the absunce

Rev. Dr. Deems of the M. E. Church, The committee on propositions

Mr. Hoke moved to send bills to the House without engrossment. Agreed to.

W. Chargher presented a lift authorizing the sheriff of Heatford county to collect arrear-agent taxes thich was amended by adding a lew more privileges of the en

continued according to the class of the series of the seri

suspectation of the order of the reading of the countries of the civil and in the case of the plant of the civil and in the case of the plant of the civil and in the case of the plant of the civil and in the case of the plant of the civil and the countries of the civil countries

dians in Transylvania county. Passed 3rd A bill from the House in regard to the Bun-

combe turnpike road, allowing an increase of toll. Passed. A bill in regard to the auditor, allowing him to take affidavits, &c. Passed 3rd read-

A bill from the House to secure the citizens of the State from illegal impressments of their property. Amended and passed.

A bill to amend an act authorizing the erection of a toll bridge over the Catawba

river. Passed its 3rd reading.

A bill from the House to amend the charter of the Florence and Favettville railroad. company. Passed its 8rd reading. A bill from the House to appropriate mon-ey to the military establishment of the State, appropriating \$1,505,900 for the remainder of the present fiscal year. Passed 344 read-

A resolution from the House authorizing the Governor to appoint agents for the importation of goods by the State, &c. Passed 3rd rending.

A bill from the House in regard to the sale of the lot of ground on which the old jail was situated in Watauga county. Passed 8rd. A bill from the House for the relief of land-

lords. Passed 3rd reading.

A bill from the House to provide ways and means for the supply of the public treasury, authorizing the further issue of treasury notes, if the public treasurer deem it necessarypayable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace. Passed 3rd reading. Adjourned to 4 o'clock,

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A resolution from the House appropriating \$50,000 for the relief of the sufferers of Washiugion, to be paid in North Carolina treasury notes, passed 3rd reading.

A bill from the House to amend the charter of the Beaver creek manufacturing company in Cumberland county. Passed 3rd reading. A resolution appropriating \$3,000 for improving the fencing around the Governor's

mandon. Passed 3rd reading

A resolution from the House authorizing
the public treasurer to dispose of the Confederate treasury notes now in the treasury, either by funding them or paying them out onethird less than their face, as in his judgment may seem best. Passed 3rd reading.

A resolution from the House in regard to negotiations of peace. Adopted. A bill from the House in relation to reve-

nue with respect to importing spirituous liquors. Mr. Smith offered a resolution requiring the public printer to return certain letters to the Governor's office as soon as they shall be

printed. Adopted. By Mr. Wright, a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville military academy. Passed its several readings. A resolution to refund A. Houston \$114.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock, p. m. NIGHT SESSION.

Passed.

A resolution was passed directing the public treasurer to pay Wm. Thompson \$25.

Mr. Sharpe moved to adjourn on Monday at 4 o'clock, a. m. Sent to the House and

returned, being concurred in.

Mr. Lassiter offered a resolution that the public printer be directed to send each member of the Legislature, at his post office, his number of the ocpies of the Governor's message, and the accompanying documents, army register excepted. Passed. (Mr. Wright in the chair.)

A resolution of thanks to the speaker, and to the clerks, was unanimously passed. Pending the resolution,

Appropriate remarks were made by Mesers. Leach, Warren, Carroway, Outlaw, Ellis and Young, which were responded to by the Speaker in an appropriate, patriotic and feeling manner. Much harmony and kindly feeling prevailed on the part of the members, and a true patriotic spirit was manifested by the entire body.

A resolution from the House allowing the Governor's messenger to purchase clothing at government prices, was concurred in . Senate adjourned to 4 o'clock, a. m., Monday, at which time to adjourn aine die.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. * THURSDAY, May 26, 1864.

The House was called to order at 9 o'clock

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Mason. The journal was read and approved.

Mr. Bryan, who was absent when the vote was taken on yesterday, on the resolutions in

was taken on yesterday, on the resolutions in relation to the suspension of the writ of hebeas corpus, was allowed to record his vote in the affirmative.

Mr. Shephard, from the committee of Finance, reported a resolution concerning Contederate Treasury Notes in the State Treasury,

tary establishment of the State-(appropriates

\$1,505,900.) Passed first reading.

round the Executive Mansion. Passed first

the Picture and additional property of D. Picture and the Pict

stephen served and lic Co. enoir county to pippoint a Tax Collector,

passed ad reading.
A bill to suiche the charter of the Cheraw
and Callands Rairroad, was rejected on 2d A resolution in favor of Walter A. Thempson; a bill to extend the time for comparing

The polls in certain counties; a bill tor the or regulation for the Western Turnpike A bill to probibit more effectually the dis tillation of spirituous liquors, was put on its

On motion of Mr. Cowles; the bill was mended by providing that none of its penalties shall apply to persons distilling spirituous liquors from fruit. The bill then passed its

A bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Im porting and Exporting Company, passed 26

reading.

A bill to amend an act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home defence, was indefinitely postponed, on motion of Mr. Cobb.

A bill to incorporate St. John's Lodge, (Free Accepted Masons,) and a bill to legalise certain acts of the term of the County Court of Madison County, informally held, passed 3rd readings.

A resolution concerning prices, was indefinitey postponed.

A resolution in favor of Alexander Houston, and a bill concerning the free passage of fish in Neuse River, passed 2d reading. A bill to authorize the Governor to purchase

eather for the indigent families of soldiers, was ordered to be printed and made the special order for I o'clock tu-morrow.

A message from the Governor, transmitting s communication from Chief Justice Pearson, the report of Major Foote and other papers relative

to outrages committed in Yadkin county by a detachment of Gen. Morgan's troops, commanded by Lt. Col. T. W. Nepter; ordered to be printed and refered to a select committee. A message was received from the Governor transmitting papers, &c., in response to a reselu-tion of enquiry relative to the issuing Com-

missary stores, forage, &c., to officers and em-ployees of the several military departments. Sent to the Senate. The special order for 12 o'clock viz, the

resolutions concerning Governor Vance, w.s. taken up, and the question recurring on the amendment offered by Mr. Cobb, expressive of confidence in the patriotism and integrity of President Davis, the amendment was withdraw of and the resolutions as sent from the Senate were adopted. A bill to amend an act for the improve-

roads in Sampson county, passed their 2d

A resolution in favor of J. T. Walker; a bill to amend an act authorizing the issuing of small Treasury notes, were rejected on 2d

A bill to amend an act entitled an act to exempt certain officers and employees of the State from conscription; a bill to repeal an act of 1861, in relation to previding winter clothing for N. C. Troops, and a bill to amend the charter of a Turnpike road in Buncombe

county, passed 2d reading.

A resolution relative to Confederate Treasary notes received by fiscal agents of the State, was laid on the table. A resolution in favor of the sufferers from

the burning of the Town of Washington. A bill to amend an act to extend the Charter of the Bank of North Carolina, and a bill to ncorporate the Island Ford Toll Bridge Com-

pany passed 2d roading.

A bill to incorporate the Stonewall Importing and Exporting Company, was laid on A bill transferring county causes pending

n the courts of certain countles. A bill to alter the times of holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in the Sixth Judicial circuits; a bill to prevent obstructions in Big Swamp: resolution in favor of Alexander Smith of Transylvania county, and a resolution concerning acts of Congress,

passed their 2d reading.

The special order for one o'clock p. m.
the resolutions in reference to a basis of peaceintroduced by Mr. Shephard, was taken up.
The committee reported substitutes for the 4th and 5th resolutions, and an additional resolution, as an amendment, which were adopted. The resolutions as amended are as

Resolved, That the representatives of the people of North Carolina, convened in the General Assembly of the State, gratefully acknowledging the goodness of Almighty God at the present and in the past, and humbly imploring His help and deliverance in the days to come, anxiously, yet patiently and faithfully look forward to that happy season when there shall be an end of bloodshed and carnage, when peace, purchased as it will be with the most precious of human blood, and established on the basis of honor and independence, shall dwell once more within our borders.

tablished on the basis of honor and independence, shall dwell once more within our borders.

Resolved, That negotiations for peace by the separate action of my one of the Confederate States of America, whether ina Convention of the people or otherwise, is without any sanction in our form of government, and directly against the provisions of our Constitution, is full of the most serious mischief, apart from its treasonable tendancy, in producing divisions among ourselves, in bringing reproach and dishonor upon the name and character of the State, and in stimulating to further efforts of conquest the spirit and temper of our hateful and brutal foes.

Resolved, That the history of North-Carolina throughout the present war, the readiness with which her authorities have responded to all the calls of the country, her large sacrifices in men and maney, the fixed determination of her people never to submit to casquest and subjugation, nor

and money, the fixed determination of her people never to submit to carequest and subjugation, nor to a re-construction of the Union, (which is subjugation tolerated with imbecile and unmanly forbeatures,) all attest the sincerity and the earnestness of our devotion to the cause of independence, and the establishing of our government on the most honorable hasis.

Resolved, That the people of North Carolina do not desire and will never ask for any peace which does not guarantee independence to those of the Confederate States, whose destinies have been fairly united with the Confederacy by the voice of their people, and the privilege of a free choice to those which have been considered deabtful.

Resolved. That we urre man the constitutions

Resolved, That we urge spon the constitutional authorities of the country, to omit no fitting op-portunity of offering peace to the enemy, on the terms set forth in these resolutions; yet having report of last Tuesday's House proceedings,

Government, we abide by their judgment as to the

of honor, inte

Mr. McAddn moved to amend by substitut-

tate to declare, that, for the sake of humanity, it because our references, though its appropriate constitutional department, to use its earnest effects to put an end to this unnatural and unchrisforts to put an end to this unnatural and unchristian work of carange; and to this end we earnestly recommend that our government, after signal brockes of our arms and the characteristic for signal brockes of our arms and the control of a lincere desire for peace, shall make to the government of our orang a calcium for for peace. At the basis of micro that the desired border blates shall bettle the question for the middle border blates shall bettle the question for the middle from their limits.

Resolved, That we believe this source, on the part of our Government, would be hailed by our people and seldiery as an assurance that peace will not be unnecessarily delayed, nor their sufferings unnecessarily prolonged.

Resolved, That while the foregoing is an expression of the sentiments of this General Assembression of the sentiments of the sent

Resolved. That while the foregoing is an expression of the sentiments of this General Assembly respecting the manner in which peace should be sought, we renew our pledges of the resources and powers of the State to the prosecution of the war, defensive on our part, until peace is obtained, upon just and hourable terms, and until the independence and nationality of the Confederate States is established.

On motion of Mr. Person, a division of the question was ordered, and the question was first taken upon the motion to strike out. - The year and mays were ordered on motion of Mr. Shep-

Those who voted in the affirmative were Those who voted in the affirmative were

AYES—Messrs, Allison, Albritton, Alford, Avera,
Bernhardt, Barringer, Benbary, Best, Bond,
Carter, Cowles, Craig, Dunn, Gentry, Glenn, Grissom, Hampton, Harrison, Henry, of Bertie, Howward, Horton, Ingram, Jenkina, Keeser, Laws,
Mann, of Hyde, Mann, ef Pasquotank, McAden,
McCormick, McAey, McNeill, McRae, Nissen,
Patterson, Pearce, Perkins, Rhodes, Riddick,
Ritter, Robbins, Rogers, Russell of Brunswick,
Shober, Smith, of Guilford, Spruill, Wallon,
Walser, Watson, Wellborn, Woodall, Young, of
Iredell, Young of Yancey—52.

Those who voted in the negative were NAVE-Messrs. Amis, Beall, Brown, Bryan, Bumpass, Burgin, Rurns, Cobb; Costner, Osawford, Davis, Duke, Foy, George, Gilliam, Harris, of Cabarrus, Harris, of Cabarrus, Harris, of Chatham, Hawes, Henderson, Henry of Henderson, Headen, Hodgas, Joyner, Judkins, Kirby, Lemmonds, Logon, Long, Love, Lyle, Leathers, Person, Powell, Reynolds, Reinhardt, Richardson, Rives, Kuss, Shen-

herd, Sherwood, Stancill, Waddell-42. The question recurring on the amendment, the ayes and nayes were again ordered and the

Those who voted in the affirmative were Those who voted in the affirmative were Ayes.—Messrs. Allison, Albritton, Alford, Amis-Averea, Barnhardt, Barringer, Beall, Beam, Ben, bury, Best, Bond, Bryan, Burgin, Burns, Carter, Costner, Cowles, Craig, Duke, Dunn, Föy, Gentry, Glenn, Greene, Grissom, Hampton, Harris, abarrus, Harris, of Chatham, Harrison, Henry of Bertie, Henry, of Henderson, Headen, Howard, Horton, Ingram, Jenkins, Judkins, Keener, Laws, Leathers, Lave, Lyle, Mann, of Hyde, Mann, of Pasquotank, McAden, McGormick, McKay, McNeill, McKae, Nissen, Patterson, Pearce, Perkins, Rhodes, Riddick, Richardson, Robbins, Rogers, Russell, of Brunswick, Sherwood, Shober, Smith, of Guilford, Spruill, Waddell, Wallen, Walser, Watson, Wellborn, Woodall, Young, of Iredell, Young, of Yancey.—73.

Yancey. -73. NAYS—Messrs. Cobb, Crawford, Davis, Gaskips, Gilliam, Hodges, Kirby, Powell, Reynolds, Rives, Shepherd-11. The resolutions were then adopted, Ayes 73. Nays 11.

The House then adjourned until, to-morrow morning nine o'clock a. m. FRIDAY, May 27, 1864.

The House was called to order at 9 o'clock The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

A memorial from Alsey Mitchell, (was presented by Mr. Waddell) of the county of Chatham, praying that he be allowed to distil spirituous liquors for medical purposes. Re-

Mr. Shepherd, from the joint select committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to State importation of Goods through the blockade, reported resolutions authorizing the Governor to appoint two or more financial agents to conduct the business, and appointing the Auditor of Public Accounts a commissioner to investigate all matters connected with State operations in this matter, with instructions to report to the next General Assembly.

· A resolution was introduced by Mr. Harris of Chatham, in favor of Lawrence I. Horton and Joseph Hooker, which passed 1st reading. Mr. Person, a resolution expressive of full confidence in the patriotism, ability and fidelity of President Davis, and of thanks to our

soldiers, &c. Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That we have full confidence in the ability, fidelity and patriotism of President Davis, to whom, with the Senate of the Confederate States, who alone can constitutionally negotiate for peace, and to the efforts of our gallant and heroic army, we can only look for peace with independence; and our profoundest thanks are due and hereby tendered to our brave and divoted soldiers in the field for the heroic gallanty and fortitude which, under God, have crowned their efforts with such signal success.

Referred to a select committee, on motion of Mr. Carter—yeas 49, mays 89.

A resolution by Mr. Mann of Pasquetank, requesting the Governor to ask of Maj. Gen. Pickets a repeal of the order prohibiting that transportation of articles of merchandise across the Chowan river. Passed.

BILLS ON PILST READING. Mr. Shepherd, a bill to amend an act etitled

Mr. Garter, a bill for the relief of the citizens of Beaufort and Hyde counties. Mr. Gastins, a bill to raise a section or bat-Mr. McAden, a bill to incorporate the Rail

Road Importing and Exporting Company.

Mr. Carter, a bill to authorize the holding of extra sessions of the Superior Court. Pas-

sed its several readings.

A number of bills which passed their second reading yesterday passed their third reading to-day, to wit: A bill to prohibit more effectually the distillation of Spirituous Liquors; a bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Exporting and Importing Company; a bill concerning the free passage of Fish in Neuse river; a bill to amend an act to exempt State officers from consciption; a bill to appropriate money to the military establishment of the

The House continued to dispose of the bills on the calendar until the hour of adjournment, most of which passed their third readings. The House adjourned until to-morrow 9 o'clock.

that Mr. Henderson, of Warren, introduced the following resolution, which was rejected:

fine his position, as he was absent when the vote was taken on the amendments to resolu-

SATURDAY, May 28. The House was called to order at 9 o'clock

The journal of yesterday was read and ap-Mr. Shopberd, from the financial committee reported a bill to provide ways and means for the apply of the Transmy, which passed its several readings under a anspension of the rules. Authorizes the issue of three millions of dollars in State Treasury Notes not fundable, addition to years after the ratification of peace between the Confederate States and the United States.

he United States] - 1 tour teges of the Mr. Carter, from the joint select maintittee, to which was referred Mr. Person's resolutions concerning President Davis, etc., presented as a majority report the following resolutions as a substitute for those referred: Resolved, lat, By the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, that we have full confidence in the fidelity and patriotism of President.

Davis.

Resolved, 2d, That in our opinion the President and Senate of the Confederate States being the treaty making power under the Constitution, are the only legitimate agents for entering into negotiations of peace with the enemy.

Resolved, 3d, That our profoundest thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to our brave and devoted soldiers in the field, for the heroic gallatty and fortitude, which, under the providence of God, have erowned their efforts with such air nal success.

committee, reported a resolution similar intions reported by the majority; and the odes-tion being on the adoption of this in lieu of the substitute proposed by the majority. On mation of Mr. Person, a division of the

destion was ordered, and the vote was first taken on the motion to strike out. On motion of Mr. Person, the year and naves were ordered, and the House refused to strike out by the following vote: Those who voted in the affirmative were

Arss.—Mess's. Best, Bond, Cowles, Dunn, Green, Grisson, Henry of Bartie, Hollingsworth, Ingram, Jenkins, Keener, McNeill, Parks, Perkins, Ritter, Robbins, Rogers, Russell of Brunswick, Wallen, Wellborn, Woodall—2L. Those who voted in the negative were Nave-Messre. Allison, Albritton, Amis, Bernhaldt, Benbury, Brown, Bumpass, Burgis, Burns, Carson, Carter, Cobb, Crawford, Davis, Duke, Foy, Gaskins, Gentry, George, Glenn,

Hampton, Harris of Cabarrus, Hawas, Handerson, Hampton, Harris of Cabarrus, Hawas, Handerson, Henry of Henderson, Howard, Horton, Joyner, Judkins, Leathers, Logan, Love, Lyle, Mann of Hyde, Mann of Pasquotank, McAden, McKay, McRae, Patterson, Pearce, Peebles, Person, Powell, Bhodes, Riebardson, Reinbardt, Riddick, Rives, Russ, Shepherd, Sherwood, Shober, Stancill, Waddell, Williams, Young of Iredell—56. The question recurring on the adoption of

the majority report as a substitute for the resolutions referred, Mr. Person accepted them.

The question being upon the passage of the resolutions, Mr. Grissom asked a division of the question, that the resolutions might be

voted upon serialim. The question being on the passage of the first resolution, the yeas and nays were order-

Those who voted in the affirmative were Ayes-Messrs. Allison, Amis, Barnhardt, Parringer, Benbury, Brown, Bryan, Bumpass, Burgin, Burns, Carter, Cobb, Costner, Craig, Crawford, Davis, Duke, Foy, Gaskins, Gentry, George, Glenn, Hampton, Harris of Cabarrus, Hawes, Henderson, Henry of H, Howard, Joyner, Judkins, Keener, Leathera, Logan, Love, Lyle, Mann of Hyde, Mann of Pasquotank, McAden, McKay, McNeill, McRae, Parks, Patterson, Pearce, Peebles, Person, Powell, Bhodes, Richardson, Beinnardt, Rives, Russ, Shepherd, Sherwood, Shober, Stancill, Waddell, Weises, Williams, Young of Iredell, Young of Yancey—62. Those who voted in the affirmative were

Those who voted in the negative were NAYS—Messrs. Alford, Best, Bond, Carpenter, Carson, Cowles, Dunn, Grissom, Henry of Bertler, Hollingsworth, Ingram, Jenkins, Ritter, Robbins, Rogers, Russelt of Brunswick, Wallen, Wellborn, Woodall—19.

On giving his vote, Mr. Grissom made the following explanation: Mr. Grissom said, that in his opinion the

his country. This resolution, in my opinion, endorses the action of the Executive and Congress upon the subject of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, which I am not prepared to do. I vote in the negative.

Texas cavalry was twenty miles west of them at Morgansea ferry, and our infantry was at Simsport waiting for Walker's command to come up.

A Major of the Confederate army who orossed the river yesterday, reports as follows: Seven gunbean and seven transports were captured The other resolutions were unanimously

adopted. A number of bills and resolutions on the calendar passed their several readings. Among these, the House passed Mr. Walser's bill, authorizing the Governor to purchase leather for the families of indigent soldiers—ays 46, noes to Simport, entirely destroyed by the enemy.—

18: also a resolution in relation to the salaries. They have destroyed by the enemy. of Judges of the Superior Courts; also a bill corn cribs, everything was indiscriminately burnt, for the relief of the wives and families of sol- and many families deprived of both food and clothdiers. (Appropriates \$1,700,000 in State ing. Treasury Notes; of this amount \$7,000 is devoted to the relief of families of the Indian wariors of the Cherokee tribe.)

A message from the Governor was transmitted in response to a resolution from the Honse, calling for the Executive correspondence with President Davis in relation to the osion of the Habeas Corpus, which was

Mr. Person moved that the cerrespondence On motion of Mr. Carter, the further consideration of the question was portponed until 4 o'clock, p. m. The House then adjourned until 3 o'clock,

p. m. AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Carter from the judiciary committee reported back an engrossed bill from the Senate, the more effectually to secure the beneat of the writ of hadeas corpus, and to pre-vent citizens in sivil life from being removed beyond the limits of the State. The bill then

of the weit of habeas corpus.

Mr. Harris, of Cabarrus, moved to lay the

motion on the table. Mr. Henry called for the year, and nays, which were ordered on this question.

The House refused to lay on the table—ayes

EVENING SESSION. A bill to incorporate the Fayettville Military
Academy passed its several readings.

A message was received from the Senate well in another column.

THE PROPERTY OF THE

poras the Plante And Saltworks Railporas the Plante And Saltworks Railpoad Company passed its several readings.

Mr. Shepherd, he leave, introduced a resointion in favor of the Resonger of the Executive effice, which passed its several readings.

Mr. Shepherd introduced resolutions of
thanks to Mr. Speaker Bonnell, which were
manimously passed.

The Rosse, or moster, adjourned until
Manday marking 4 o'clock, a. m.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION: Intereds coording to not of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasann, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Marchen District of Georgia.

Brom Gen. Lea's Army. ASBLAND, May 28, The efficient on the front are that the enemy save recrossed the North-Anna and are again on the move in the direction, it is supposed, of our ight. The enemy are said to have made an Bert this morning to barn the bridge ever North

Anna on the telegraph road, but was foiled. There was some skirmishing this morning and also some between 10 and 12 last night, but it

smounts to nothing. RICHMOND, May 29.

The enemy crossed the Pamenkey river yesterlay at Hanovertown and Old church. Hancock's Wright's and Burnside's forces have certainly-crossed—Warren's not accounted for. Our army, up to this morning, had formed no line of battle, but were awaiting the enemy's movements and.

lisposition to design and There was a considerable caraley fight at Hall's. shop yesterday, between Fitz Lee and Hampton's pavalry and a large force of yankee cavalry.

Our cavalry at first forced the enemy back but. it is now supposed the enemy gave back in order to draw us in. Late in the evening our cavalry.

drew off, having lost it is said, some thirty killed and seventy-five to one hundred wounded. Some of them fell into the enemy's bands. There has been no enganement to-day, and it is supposed the enemy do not intend an immediate.

strack, but will rely upon entrenching.

From Cen. Johnston's Army. ABLANTA, May 27. Our advance came up with the enemy at New Hope, four miles east of Dallas, at noon Wednesday. Heed's corps was first in the fight, part of two divisions were in line of battle. The enemy charged them twice and were bandsomely repulsed. We are having a renewal this morning. During the day the fighting continued, but evidently receding from us, and the few guns heard: this morning are apparently at a still greater dis-

tance. Gen. Curryings was severely wounded in the breast and arm. Gen. Reynolds alightly. The army were moving up to the field yesterday morn-

ifig in fine condition. From the Trans-Mississippi.

Clauton, La., May 24. } Books has escaped from Alexandria by way of Simport. A. J. Smith's corps had gone up to Natchez and Vicksburg. Banks is in full retreat towards New Orleans, being now at Morgans Sea,

on the west bank of the river. Maj. Gen. Canby has arrived and assumed.com nand, Banks having gone to New Orleans. It is reported and believed to be reliable, that Lieut. Gen. Dick Taylor is crossing the river twelve miles below where Banks crossed. Banks' troops reported on good authority to be very much demoralized within the last six days.

The batteries belonging to Scott's command, have fired into five yankee transports, crippling three severely knocking off the steam pipe of one and driving off the gun boat that came to his relief. Los of life not known. Three stopped at Cat Island for repairs.

Our forces in this district are rapidly increasing, and Col. Scott is ready for any advance the

[SECOND BISPATCH.] CLINTON, LA., via Spuner, May 28, via Mobile.

May 29. At 6 o'cleck yesterday evening, the yankee arword "patriotism" has more than a more my across the river broke up their camp at Morpersonal qualification and meaning. When gauses, where they had been fortifying, and movapplied to a public functionary, it has refer- ed down the river: the cavalry and artillery on rence to his devotion to the constitutional land, the infahry on transports. Wharton's guarantees and landmarks of the freedom of Texas cavalry was twenty miles west of them at

> gunboats and seven transports were captured on Red river, the whole number of prisoners in Arkansas and Louisiana, war sixteen thousand on the seventh inst. Two gunboats and three transports were captured on Colcorse river in southwest Laby cut. Alexandria and Natchituches

> Two transports passed up the river yesterday with negro soldiers. Gen. Canby has gone to

· ickshurg. From Texas. HOUSTON, TEXAS May 13. Since April 8th, we have whippeditwo Yankee

armies: one in Louisiana the other in Arkansas, driving the latter to Little Rock and surrounding the former at Alexandria, capturing in all thirty four pieces of artillery, eight thousand stands of arms, six thousand prisoners, twelve hundred wagons, 2 gunboats, four transports, killing wounding fully eight thousand Yankees. Our tal loss in killed, wounded and missing about four thousand. Steele is at present at Little Rock, with the wreck of 15,000 troops threatened by Price. The Yankee General Thayer is killed. Banks' army is twenty thousand strong at Alex-

andria. Porters, fleet is detained above by low water. We have possession of Red river above and below and have a heavy force on each side. passed in second readings.

Col. Griffin with a force of two hundred sharpshooters and a battery of utility, surprised two
gunboats, the Granite City eight inch from plated
respondence between Greener Vance and
Description of the State o Col. Griffin with a force of two hundred sharpwe captured both. The Yankees had to send the writ of habeae corpus.

We captured both. The Yankees had to send the beats ashore to engrender. We captured one hundred and sixty prisoners, sixteen fine cannon be to the year, and mays, lich were ordered on this question.

The House refused to lay on the table—aves

Affairs in Northern Mexico all quiet. On the The question returning on the metical to print it, prescribed—ayes 52, mays 13.

The House then adjourned until 1 page 3.

Affairs in Northern Mexico all quiet. On the 22nd of April the Yankees landed a force of three authors it, prescribed—ayes 52, mays 13.

The House then adjourned until 1 page 3.

Manual Examining Board.—We invite the attention of officers and privates, applicants to be retired, to the notice of Dr. Satch-

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This columns to the c

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THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1864.

The intelligent people of North Carolina would wonder very much, if they were introduced into the Legislature now in session, and made spectators of the scenes now enacting.

Within this body there are four setts of members: There is a Confederate class, who ignore party, who wish no affiliation with any political party, who certainly have no inclination to associate with any political organization now in vogue in North Carolina, but who, nevertheless, represent a numerous and decidedly respectable and intelligent portion of the people. These representatives and their constituents would, if they can do so without a sacrifice of principle, vote for Gov. Vance, despite his partizan antecedents, and what is much more distasteful, despite the disagreeable associates which they are obliged to encounter.

There is another class—the immediate supporters of Gov. Vance and the reflectors of his views-upright men and honest, but timid men and wavering; who respect but do not understand the popular intelligence, and would be glad to know of what it consists, that they might do whatever would please it best. Faithful representatives are they, who would answer any call of the people, and serve any turn, if they could only be certain of the accuracy of the call and the turn they were required to serve.

There is yet another-Conservatives of the "crooked sect"-they who "make broad the philacteries, and make clean the outside of the cup and the platter"-"whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones and all uncleanners." These are they, who in their secret souls agree with Mr. Holden in all bis abominations, and from their hearts wish him success; but lack the manly boldness, are deficient in the natural fortitude and wanting in the moral courage to stand to him, shoulder to shoulder; they who have beguiled and seduced him to his destruction, which they would fain prevent but are unprepared to share.

And there is yet another class-more evil than the last, only because more bold—these are the "Conservatives of the Straitest Sect." Their numbers are very few, and their fo very feeble; and if they were left alone, they would fall in a speedy and irreclaimable atrophy; but the second and the third class nurse and tend them-the second, unwittingly and from ignorance; the third, secretly, in the still hours of the night, from love and affection.

While this is going on here in Raleigh, and these seets are each pursuing its special avocation, the nation is waiting for some assurance of hope for its existence, from an assemblage on the banks of the North Anna River, within whose ranks the absorbing and disturbing questions which agitate this Legislature never arise. There they have not the boisterous and agitating sound of resolutions, and amendments, and substitutes, and striking out. Resolution they do indeed hear of: it is all around; and they are oftimes compelled to substitute the hard rock for a pillow. But this is no amendment of their past habits of life, but a stern insertion. And there are motions to strike out; but they are motions out of all Parliamentary order—the motions of the deadly missile which strike out of existence, and leave no room for reconsideration. Impressed by these thoughts, we have come to the deliberate conclusion, that the Legislature is a romance—a fabil - and in part a humbug-and only the army is a reality.

Capt. Jacob Brookfield.

The notice of Capt. Brookfield's death has been delayed by us, in the hope that the sad intelligence might prove unfounded. But alas, it is so confirmed that there is no longer room for hope. We have to mourn the loss of another brave officer and pure, upright man-who has faithfully discharged his duty to the best of his ability, and yielded to the cause the offering of his life.

We regret to hear that Capt. Rayner Brook field, also of the Fifth, has been wounded and is a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. With Garrett, and Brookfield, and Smedes killed-and Brookfield and we know not how many others wounded, the Fifth Regiment gives evidence of its usual position in the midst of the fight.

Another Gallant Defence.

It will be remembered, thaton the 23d, Gen. Lee telegraphed to Richmond that the Yankees that day attacked the North Anna telegraph bridge and drove the guard to this side. This is the bridge on which the Richmond and Fredericksdurg Railroad crosses the North Anna river, some 26 miles from Richmend. The Richmond Dispatch says we are informed that the bridge was defended by the 37th and 22d North Carolina regiments, and that the fight was of the most desperate character. Our men stood-their ground manfullyly, and only retired after nearly all were killed or wounded. About a hundred of those wounded in this fight were taken to Richmond yesterday.

is now divided into three sects: The Vance Holden; the "crooked sect"-these are the chief mourners--each secretly supplied with a galvanic battery, if perchance they may bring him back to life, in which event they propose to become murderers of some body else.:-Next, the "pall bearers"—the faithful few; faithful even unto death.

The communication signed "CABGLINA," has not the writer's name accompanying it.-This of itself excludes it from insertion in our columns. The writers of communications must give us their names, or they will not be published.

The Legislature.

This body has met in extra or adjourn ession, and after sitting about a fortnight, but idjourned, we hope and believe, sine die. We attended its meetings very rarely, and lost nothing by our absence, was as and sall

That it has achieved no good, disappoints no one. The weakest, intellectually, of of any similar body that ever sat in North Carolina, no one looked to if to rise up to. and grapple with the exigencies of the times and all, every body would have been content if it had simply refrained from mischief.

There are unquestionably some men of bility in both branches; but evidently they have no control; and we venture the prediction, that if ever the history of this revolution can be written favorably for us, the acts and doings of this Legislature will find a place among those events which history preserves, not for respect, but admonition-as acts to be avoided and despised, rather than to be admired and imitated.

In a few days we shall take up the special matters which engaged the attention of the Legislature, and devote to the proceedings such consideration as they merit. Two things have been developed; one, the treasonable purpose of Mr. Holden in the convention move; the other, the startling fact that he has a large array of secret sympathizers who, without daring to espouse his cause, will be content with his success, though they may seem to

Another and a third development, is the significant and unequivocal antipathy and hostility between the Confederate party and any and every portion of the Conservatives. On all questions of party politics, and the Legislature scarce touched anything except to instil party into it, the three corps of the Conservative army-the Vance sect, the crooked sect, and "those of the straitest sect," the pall bearers-acted in beautiful harmony. No yankee clock was ever more perfect in all its parts, or struck out the hours of the day with more jingling accord. And on all such political questions, and in all the petty and contemptible tactics, strategic and stratagems the "honest arts" by which corrupt parties play their game, these three "apples of discord" swam together. And there was no drug however bitter-no affront however galling-that the true, loyal, Confederate no-party men were not compelled to drink, and forced to submit to. No one had a word of conciliation for them. And the palpable, manifest, unconcealed and scarce disavowed feeling in the camp, was-that here is a sett of intruders-we will not kick them out, but we will all cuff them while they stay. If they endure it and still remain, we may wonder at their power of endurance, but we are not likely to discover any quality in their forbearance which is worthy of admiration.

When we record these facts, we are moved by mingled feelings of indignation and pitypity for the sordid motives which produced the acts that make the record necessary; and indignation that the country, in her best interests, and North Carolina in the very peace of society itself, may be the sufferers.

No living man-not George Washington himself-ever had more unselfish, disinterested, indeed self-sacrificing support, than was that which this journal, and those whom it repre sents, volunteered to Gov. Vance. The basis of that support was exposed with frankness. We do not say that the basis is removed, and the support impossible; but we do say, that the very foundations have been shaken, and we must wait the cessation of the shock, before we can tell if the house is any longer habitable.

It may be, that when we shall have an opportunity of examining from the printed publications themselves, the acts of which we complain, that our feelings may be molified. Until then, we urge our readers to restrain any fixed determination, and to be assured that we will faithfully lay before them the true history of events, and go with those with whom we have started, wherever the path of duty may point the footsteps of patriots.

DEATH OF COL. JOHN C. LAMB .- We are pained to hear through the Petersburg Express, of the death of Col. Lamb, of the 17th N. C. regiment. He died in Poplar Lawn Hospital on the 27th inst. He was wounded in the action of the 20th, in Chesterfield county, receiving a ball through his left breast. Though dangerous, we understand that his wound was not at first considered mortal, and strong hopes were entertained of his recovery. His death will take his friends by surprise, and strike mourning to the hearts of many. He received the best medical attention during his illness, and lacked for no comfort that could be given.

Col. Lamb was from Elizabeth City, N. C., and was a true gentleman and a noble

BRIG. GEN. WINDER .- The Richmond papers of Thursday, state that Brig Gen. J. H. Winder has been relieved of his command at Richmond, Va., and will be assigned to duty in this State, with his headquarters in

THE NUMBER OF WOUNDED .- The Enquir-The Conservative party in the Legislature er has a statement on the authority of an officer of the Hospital Department, that the total of wounded soldiers sent from Lee's army, on account of the late engagements, to Charlottesville, Staunton, and other towns, as well as to this city, is 11,130,-The total from Gen. Beauregard's operations on the South-side, is 3,040.

> Mr. U. H. Rich, formerly Local Treasury Agent of Little Washington, has been appointed Local Special Agent for New This appointment will give great satisfaction to the many friends of Mr. Rich in this State.
>
> — Yankee Newbern Times.

> It is said some six thousand prisoners, taken in the recent fights in Virginia, have passed through Danville for the prisons South.

Messrs. Editors:—The following is the list of casualties of the 14th N. C. Troops in the late series of battles from the 6th ult. to the

Field and staff-C. RT Bennett, in mouth. light now on duty; sergt May, N E Jenkins, in leg severe.

Co A-Killed private J J Lancaster. Wounded arm R M King, in right arm severely; sergt L C Newsom, in right shoulder, amputated; corpl George W Booker, right arm severely; corpl Danl C Hardy, in arm fiesh wound; corpl J F Newson, in arm se-verely; private d R Linch, lower abdomen and hip severe; E Hardester, in shoulder severely; Dani Hicks, in arm and hip flesh wounds; S O Adams, on thigh contusion; J J Pendergrass, in hand severely. Missing
—1st sergt Z J Shearen. Potal killed 1
Wounded 10—Missing 1—12.

CoB-Killed-Lt C 2 Jones, private George Moore, George Baker, John Braxton, Wound-ed-1-t eergt J L Stroup in thigh flesh wound severe; corpl L J Myers, in right arm, flesh wound severe; corpl A Sink, in arm severe; Robt W Moutchen sight shoulder amputated; J H R Beck, mortal since dead; TD Andrews, in the leg, flesh would severe; W F McRory in the hand severe; P L Ledford, scalp flesh wound severe; J C Welborn, in left knee flesh wound severe ; J C Smith, in arm flesh wound, severe; Wm Baker in arm, resection. Total, killed; 4, mortally wounded, since died 1; wounded 10-15.

Co C-Killed-Martin V Tyson, Ed F Billingsley, Burk Taylor. Morfally wounded since dead, Wm D McPherson, James Brigman. Wounded-Lt William A Liles, slightly, now on duty; sergt John W Mc-Gregor, in leg, flesh wound severe; sergt James A Smart in left side severely; corpl A. B Morton in thigh slight; corpl Jule A Henry, in head slight ; private J H Allford, in wrist severe; Stephen H Gaddy, in thigh flesh would severe; George A Morton, in hand severe: Peter F Morton, in hand severe: Wm H Saumders, in leg, flesh wound severe, James L Smith, in hand, slight; Ed J Smith, in knee severe; Wm L Stanback in thigh flesh wound severe; Miles Threadgill shocked by shell; William C Threadgill in thigh, flesh wound severe; A A Waddell, in ankle slight; Thomas J Watkins, in mouth slight. Missing A D Lilly. Total killed 3, mortally wounded since dead 2, wounded 17, missing 1-23.

Co D, Killed-Corpl B R Kinney. Wonnded-lat seret W J Dickson, left breat severe private W E Dickson, thigh broke, in hands enemy; A W Hannon, in face severely; E D Griffin, in knee severely; P Motley, in bowels severely; T F Tippet, right arm amputated; R C White, in hand slight; A S Moss, in head

Co E, Killed-Private Jas W Woods, W H. Hubbard. Wounded-Lieut J M Hinsen. slight, now on duty; private Wm A Studivant, in both thighs, flesh wounds; L Ross, in arm severe; C Carter, in arm elight; R H Whitaker, in left side severe. Total, killed, 2;

Co F, Killed-Private Tisdale Stepp. Wound ed-capt James M Gudger, in arm, severely, 1st lieut Gay Williams, in shoulder, slight, 1st Lt G. H. Murray, mortally, since dead ; sergt J M Whitmire, in breast, slight, sergt W B Westall, in thigh, severe, sergt D W McGalliod, in scalp, severe, privates Jesse Stepp, in knee, thigh amputated, W H Clark, in hand, slight, E Campbell, in arm, flesh wound, V Fonts, flesh wound, in arm, W F Lewis, in arm, flesh wound, severe, D M Phelts, in hip, flesh wound. Total, killed 1; mortally wounded, since dead, 1; wounded 8-10.

Co G, Killed-Privates G B Wells, J O B Jones. Wounded-Corpl S F Jones, in head severely, privates W G Snow in hand, slightly, A J Bragg, in hand slightly, H S Rawley, in head slight, J M Wright, in shoulder, slight, Missing-W F French, W W Stubblefield, in thigh, severely; A P Taylor, in hand, slight. Total, killed 2; wounded 7; missinfi 1-10.

Co H, Killed-Hugh Pusser. Wounded 1st sergt C A Sankle, in head, slight, sergt H A Kendall, in beck, severely, sergt Bennett Russell, on leg, slight, corpl E Lowder, in head, severely, private J H Avett, in lungs, since dend, Green Melton, wrist, severely, D G hip, flesh wound, J W Snuggs, in the severely. and captured, J H Clodfelter, in thigh, severe, Jacob Austin, in arm, elight: John Dry, in hand, slight, W E H Davis, in arm, slight, on duty, W H Melcher, in hand, slight, Joseph A Shankle, in head and hand, slight. Missing, none. Total, killed 1; mortally wounded, since dead 1;

wounded 15-17. Co I, Killed-Private D Clodfelter. Wound. ded-Corpl C Smith, contusion, now on duty; C M Thompson, arm amputated; G W Reid, in leg severely; J E Workman, in head and shoulders slight; G A Hedrick, in hand severely; L C Goss, in thigh; G W Goss, mortally, since died on the field; James Sechrist, contusion on arm; W A Sullivan, contusion on back, now on duty: B F Gallimore, contusion in groin, B B Cornelison, right arm, severe: G W Swicegood, wrist, slight; James Conrad, scalp slight. Total, killed, 1; wounded, since dead, 1; wounded, 12—14.

Co K, Killed-Private John Martin. Woun'ded-Capt Joe Jones, in arm severely, Lieut C W Beavers, in head slight; sergt John D Thompson, in face stight, returned to duty; J. Ingram, in shoulder slight; corpls T J Jolly, in arm severely; C Adams, in shoulder, severely; private H J Worrel, in leg severely; J W Solomons, in head, returned to duty; W L Gooch, in leg, returned to duty; Wm Leatherman, in side, contusion, returned to duty; J Cox, in head slight, returned to duty; A M Adams, on arm, contusion, returned, to duty; W E Friedle, in wrist slight; W Gooch, in hand slight. Missing—J B Harris. Total,

killed, 1; wounded, 14; missing, 1—16. WM. C. POWER, Chaplain. The N. C. Christian Advocate, the P. C. Presbyterian and Fayetteville Observer please

Dr. Deems's Appointments.

The Financial Agent for the orphan endowment fund desires to address the people at the following times and places:

June 5, Sunday, Poplar Tent Church, Cabarrus

June 10, Friday, Lincolnton; 12, Sunday, Sheby, Cleaveland county;

16, Thursday, Hendersonville; 18, 19, Saturday and Sunday, Ashe-

21, Tuesday, Marion, McDowell county

On the Sundays he will conduct divine service, and on the other days specified deliver addresses on the state of the country with special reference to the fund for the orphans of soldiers. Western papers please copy.

The Emperor Maximilian was at Havans on the 14th inst., en route for Mexico, and bas probably reached Vera Cruz before this. Mr. Preston, Minister of the Confederate States to Mexico, was also there at that date, awaiting he departuae of the Emperor.

Synopsis of Redick ks made by MR. BEALT, of Davidson, on Resolutions in regard to the suspension of the writ of Hubers Corpus. MR SPEAKER: - I regret the necessity of this discussion. I regret that my circumstances or combination of circumstances bave arisen, so as to impel many minds to the conviction that the public safety required the temporary suspension of the great safety and of personal liberty, the writ of more corpus. And I take this opportunity to say, that no one has a more profound reverence for this palladium of liberty than I have no one would resist unlawful encroschments upon it with more firmness than myo M. But at the ame time. I would not good it with nurse sonable jeslousy. I would not deny that the good of the country, the public safety and the safety of the writ itself, might require its temporary suspension. The English Parkitement, which might be considered a jealous quadran of the writ, has frequently suspended it. It suspended it no less than five times between 1800 and 1814; and at one time delared martial law; again in 1822 and 1624, and even so late as 1848, less than fourteen years ago. I mention these facts to show that the British people have been familiar with its suspension, and that the patriotic and accomplished statesmen of that nation have not usually regarded it as such a perilous experiment, per such a dreadful evil.

But the writ has been suspended by the Confederate Congress, under what was believed to be an imperative necessity; and this General Assembly is now called upon by these Resolutions to demand of Congress a repeal of its recent act. I regret, sir, that these resolutions have been introduced under the circumstances now surrounding our National Capitol—in the very crisis of our bleeding country's fate. I had hoped that if any resoutions were deemed necessary, that they would have been free from a spirit of crimination and unjust suspicion. They are objec-tionable in form and spirit. They are objectionable because they make charges which I do not believe facts will sustain; and they call upon the Legislature to do what I believe they have no power to do.

[Here Mr. Beail went into an extended argument, to show that the resolutions called upon the Legislature to clothe itself with judicial powers-to constitute itself a supreme court, and pronounce as arroneous the decisions of the Supreme Courts of Georgia, of Virginia, and all other courts that had decided that the conscript acts were constitutional. He argued that these courts were created for the urpose of investigating the laws, and deciding whether they were constitutional or not, and that the Legislature by this action would be going beyond its own appropriate sphere. their general tenor if not their express words seemed to declare "that po conditions of public danger, present or prospective, ptobable or possible," could justify the conscript laws, nor the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus,

Mr. Beall continued. I believe, sir, that Congress has the right to suspend the writ. The constitution, I believe, confers the power. The terms are negative, but still the grant is absolutely affirmative, upon conditions. Now, the plain common sense reading of the clause of the constitution conferring this power would be this: If there is rebellion in the Confederacy, if there is invasion, and Congress deems that the nub lic safety requires it, then Congress shall have the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. That is what I deem the plain meaning of the clause. The only question then is does rebellion exist in the country? Is the country invaded? Does the public safety require the suspension? In answer to the first question, I need only mention the deplorable fact that portions of Virginia and l'ennessee have thrown off their allegiance and defied the authorities with force of arms: and to the other facts, that some of our slaves have arms in their bands. In answer to the other question, the question of invasion, is it necessary to point to the smouldering ruins of once happy homes, to the multitudes of nelpless men, women and children fleeing before the revengeful fury of a cruel foe, and to the hundreds of battle-fields red with the blood of our best and bravest; when we may almost hear the sound of hostile cannon from this capitol no one will deny that we are invadeu.

Then, sir, does the public safety require the suspension? And this brings me to a subject that I would gladly cover with the vail of oblivion, if it were possible. But I am compelled to mention facts existing in our midst, upon which we can not close our eyes-facts which should cause the blush of shame to mantle the cheek of every patriot-facts which prove the degradation to which corrupt human nature may attain, and how low men may descend in the pursuit of their own selfish ends. - I allude, sir, to the course pursued for some time past by heartless demagogues, who now that the land is filled with mourning and the people weighed down with the calamities and inconveniences inseparable from war; now that our very existence is at stake-systematically set to work to deceive and mislead the people, to foment discontent, to apologize for our cruel enemies, to excite unfounded distrust in our own government-"Pharisees" "of the straitest," who "lade men with burdens grieveus to be borne and themselves touch not the burdens with one of their fingers.

Less than fourteen years ago, in the British Parliament, a suspension of the writ of Kabeas corpus was asked, to meet and forestall a rebellion in Ireland. And, sir, I can met d better than use the pointed language of Lord Brougham upon that occasion, describing the bad men who had been leading the simple peasantry to the brink of a fatal insurrection, by their newspapers by their harangues and by their organized meetings:

"I believe that the country has lately been infested with two sorts of political leaders. One sort was formed of those who preached rebellion, but in a mitigated form-who preached everything short of that which would involve the inconvenience of themselves being prosecuted for treason; men who said "do this and do that," in order to prepare for rebellion, but who took especial care not to go beyond a certain limit. They said to the people who had unhappily placed themselves under the bad guidance of such leaders, go this length or that length-but do nothing un-

That is, hold your "poses meetings" hold your "convention meetings," and resolve that you will "take your affaits into your cwn hands;" that you will "not pay these to Bradford nor any other man;" that you are in favour of "the Union as it was and the constitution as it js"—"but do nothing unlawful!" These were the agitators of the sordid, crafty, money—getting school. They, at all events, thought to save themselves from protection, which they were in great dread of, by recommending all things about of actual rebellion, and by continually saying, Pray don't be guilty of any insurrection. It was as if one were to bring gun powder to a place where they had kindled a fire, and then ran away saying, "Pray don't explode." saying, "Pray don't explode."

had been loading on 19-180 nension of the writ, in order to saceth garded people, these sentitopy persons in

It has been asserted, sir, that the suspension of the writ is for the especial benefit of Karolina; and the authority for this standard. as far as I know, has no better former than mere runtor. Sit, I believe I may seem dently deny, that it was ever intended to apply to North Carolina as a State, any further than it was intended to apply to Sunth Carolina as a State. If intended to apply to an one is North Carolina at all, my belief is that it was intended solely for those landers which it was intended solely for those leaders wire portraits have been so accurately painted it suppose some constructions shall a sure me that it was intended to prove these few aginters—shall a symmetry of these few aginters—shall a symmetry of these few aginters—whole State is thereby charged with treason and dislocative? the language of Lord Brougham. And and disloyalty? When it is charged that few bad men are guilty of giving aid and com-fort to the enemy, shall I make the iflogical deduction that the whole State is thereby charged with treason? When a few annex pulous persons, for selfish ends, are charged with systematically sowing the seeds of distrust and hatred towards our common government, am I to come to the unwarrantable conclusion that the whole State is charged with disloyalty? Sir, I will not occupy so untenable a position. I must respect decline to take the spetters rebe of North Carolina and cover the iniquities of these wrong-doers. They most impudently assume that they are the people"; that they are the "State." Sir, I dony the assumption. They are hot the "State." The "State" is not at home croaking and grumbling, and threatening to "pull the key-stone from the arch," and "threatening to fall back upon her savereignty." The "State" is around the fireside, cheering the desponding, in the field and the work shops, with its energy, and trustfulness in righteous cause; in the army battling against our wicked invaders, and she is every where building up an imperishable monument of fame upon which will never be inscribed the names of those who had no word of cheer in the hour of their country's gloom.

But, sir, to return from this digression: There is another indication that the public safety requires the suspension at this time. It is well known that Richmond has been a sewer in which all the elements of corruption from every quarter of the contiment have congregated. And now, sir, with Richmond filled with men ready to sell themselves to any iniquity; with spics, and enemies, and sympath sers with our enemies, and these enemies in sight of the gas lights of the capital, shall we pro nunce here that the public safety—that is the safety of the people, the safty of our armies, the safety of all that is precious does not require that these dreadful elements of destruction shall be restrained by the suspension of the writ? Our Congress, now in the midst of the peril, tells us that the public saftey does require it, Our President, sitting as it were over a bidden volcano, tells us so; yet we must come here, far removed from the scene of danger, and say that it is not so. I cannot do it.

Now, sir, I have shown that the country was in a state of rebellion and invasion; that the public safety was in imminent peril, and I am forced to the conclusion that Congress not only has the right to suspend the writ, but it has an imperative duty in the matter. And with my convictions, I cannot consent to urge Congress, at a time like this, to repeal their act of suspension.

I know that my language will be garbled that my meaning will be perverted : that my motives will be impugned. I do not expect to escape the share of malignity; but I have a duty to perform, and I endeavor to perform it tearlessly; and I have tried to do it in a plain, straight-forward manner, I will again state my position: I am opposed to an un-guarded suspension of the writ of habeas cor-pus. I am opposed to suspending it except upon occasions of the gravest incessity, and when the public safety clearly and impera tively demands its suspension. If the necessity ever can exist, I believe it exists new But I further declare that when the peal shall have passed, when the necessity no longer exists, that the privilege of the wat should be immediately restored.

As to the mode of suspending the privilege of the writ, I shall have no confloversy and any one. I am willing to approve any modification of the act of repeal that will suit the most scrupulous, provided it does not take away at this juncture the great end of the suspension, viz; the apprehension and restraining of the enemies of the country. With these views I can not endorse the policy argulin the report of the committee, and in the amendment offered. Although I am willing to join in a request that Congress monthly its act, I can not ask its repeal at this time—the very crisis of the country's fate.

Mr. Speaken, in this whole matter I have

endeavored to be guided by the great maxim, in essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, in all things charity." It has been my constant aim, to produce unity on the great cantral idea of this contest, between the Canadarate States and United States; i. e. that the South has a perfect and just right to be free and independent, and that it is our merced duty. and independent, and that it is our sacred duty to resist the North with all our power, till it to resist the North with all our power, till it geases to invade this right. As to the mode of conducting this resistance; as to the policy that will conduct the war to a speedy and happy issue, I endeavor to be liberal and charitable in there matters of opinion. As for myself, I would adopt the eloquent language of Sherican quoted on an occasion similar to this: "Let us save the ship, not ask who is the master—let us consider not who is the Minister, but where is the enemy we have to cope with." In a crisis like this, I endeavor to lay aside all partizan feeling. I struggle to lay aside all partizan feeling. I struggle to tise above the mist and log of party contentions and party prejudice, into that clearer region where the particitic statesman can see all the visities and angers of his country which was the land, I would try to convince every man, woman and child, that this war is a just war of self defence on the part of the South; that it is a wicked war of invasion on the part of the North; that it is a wicked war of invasion on the part of the North; that it is a wicked war of invasion on the other; that the humblest struggle for liberty on the one hand and depotism on the other; that the humblest struggle is as deeply interested in the struggle at the most exalted; that all classes are allow involved, and if one goes down we all so together; if one is saved, all is saved; and the high and low, rich and poor will rejoice in a

high and low, rich and poor will rejoice in a

hour when every breeze is them and a signs of corrow and a signs of our enemies rushing upon us as the of the sea. I cannot fully describe by balling. It feel somewhat as if I were citaated in the midst of a prairie, when the tall grass blanks with the scorching rays of a attendance with the scorching rays of a attendance with the scorching rays of a attendance with the scorching rays of might. I see the horizon darkened with a mass of assenting smoke; then I see they columns showing athwart the rolling dam and instantly I hear the appalling roar of a billow, see of frame advancing on every wide, and see no escape from the devouring element. Shall I, in the midst of this terrific spectacle, turn my atmidst of this territic spectacle, turn my attention from this fourful danger and quarret, with the spacks that escape from my own chimney? If my attention is directed to the spacks at all, let me rather think that they were excited by some friendly hand, santoning a brand from the bearth stone to consume grass and stubble around my hours, and on a charmed gircle beyond which the bery

lows could not leap. Sir, let not these minor mattere distract our attention from the real dangest that threate to cut the ground from beneath our feet in leave us no resting place for the sacret right of habres corpus, not any other right. Let us be united against our cruel foe; then with the blessings of Providence, we will achieve a glorious independence—then will come the notes of blessed peace, waited on the things breezes of the South, and the grant old mountains of North Carelina and Virginia, will catch them up and echo them over the plains of Kentucky, beyond the Mississ rushing flood, to be re-conted by the reland will ascend a grand outher of press and thanks iving to Him who hall given by the victory, and delivered us from our fock with a great deliverance,

An Appeal not to be Disregarded.

The following letter is from a lady of this State now in Richmond, and whose whole soul is enlisted in attending to the wants of the suffering sons of North Carolina in the hospitals of that city. We feel confident that she will not appeal in vain to the wives, mothers, sisters and all other relatives and friends, to send on such articles of comfort and necessity as are indispensibly r quisite for the welfare of their kinsmen and neighbors languishing from wounds and sickness. Let the appeal be promptly and generously responded to, and by this means a manifestation of an app eciation of the services and interest of this lady be made, that will be most consonant with her patriotic, benevotant heart :

CHIMBORAZO HOSPITAL, Richmond, May 24. Messrs Editors: I am sure you will excuse my troubling you, when you know why I write. Feeling anxious about my fellow Statesmen who are at the hospital at Camp Winder, I recepted the proposar of a gentle-man to drive me there this morning. Our soldiers are quite confortable, and I hope they have good medical attention of course I could not judge of that, You know the hostould not judge of that, You know the hospit als are now filled with wounded, many of them suffering very much, necessarily. My object in writing to you'ls, to ask you to write an article for The Confederate, asking for contributions of eggs, butter. &c., 12 be sent from our State for the benefit of North Carolina soldiers at Catap Winder.

This hospital is appropriated to them, although there are many in other hospitals. I am glad to say that there are a number of our North Carolina soldiers who have the advan-

North Carolina soldiers who have the advantages of Chimborages. Provisions are very

tages of Chimborage. Provisions are very high in Richmond, and the Virginians have been long taxed to supply deficacies to the wounded soldlers from every State. Dried traits, slackberry what enistings, almost any bing would be accurated. Rage are very necessary, and troucle, sage, popper, even pieces of cloth to cover orutches.

I know that many people would gladly aid if they knew the way. I was told a the North Carolina Home, that Gov. Vance had an agent who came in with supplies. Such a person would bring such things as I anggist, and they would come pately and quockly only in the especial tare of an appointed person. If you agree to write the article I hope it may be copied throughout the State, for this is the people's war, and do article it is small, but it might contribute to soothe those but it might contribute to soothe those who are enturing so much for us.

All think here that we are on the eve of a great barde. I should be rejoiced if my application could bring something in time for its

We learn that Gen. Whiting has been ordered to report to Gen. Lee, and will assume an active field command.

Greenshore', Saturday, duns 4th, Lexington, Monday, June 5th, Salisbury, Tuesday, Man 7th, Concerd, Wednesday, Man 7th, Davidson College, Thursday, Tuesday, Dalles, Krides, Tana 2011. Dallas, Friday, June 18th, Shelly, June 18th, Rufferfordion, Transfer, 18th, Rufferfordion, Transfer, 18th, 18th,

The friends will please practice a compy-ance at the points, There the Gordner leaves the railroad, for two periods.

to you himself on the Arlington Height and fer into the names and children that we Pennsylvania Avenue. It gratifies a passion for murder, not a zeal in legitimate war.

SENATE.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, May 23, 1864. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Craven of the M: E. Church, A communication from the Salt Commis-

sioner for the State, was received from the House, and referred to the committee on fi-Also a communication from the Auditor of public accounts, which was ordered to be

printed. Also, a resolution in favor of the sureties of J. C. Smith, late sheriff of Alexander county. allowing them further time for the collection

of taxes. The joint select committee in regard to sup-The joint select committee in regard to supplying the wants of the families of indigent soldier's reported, recommending an appropriation of \$1,000.000, and \$7,000 to the families of Indian soldiers.

Mr. Hoke presented a bill, probibiting the

listilation of grain and sugar cane. Referred to the committee on indiciary.

A resolution of thanks to the officers and oldiers of North Carolina was adopted for their gallantry in this State and clsewhere. From the House, resolutions of thanks to Gens, Hoke and Ransom and Commander Cook, and the officers and soldiers under their command, for their gallantry and success in the capture of the towns of Plymouth and Washington, which were unantmonsly adopt-

A bill was presented to amend the charter of the town of Charlotte.

A message was received from the House proposing to raise a joint select committee, to take into consideration the time of adjournment. Committee on the part of the Senate, Mesars. Wiggins and Wooley,

Also, from the House, a proposition to raise a joint select committee to take into consideration the condition and relief of citizens of the town of Washington.

Mr. Young introduced a resolution for the relief of the families of indigent soldiers, which was read the first time and ordered to be print-BILLS, ETC., PASSED SRD READING

A bill exempting institutions intended for the education and relief of the children of soldiers from taxation. A bill to incorporate the Fayett wille manu-

facturing company. A bill to prevent the obstruction of the passage of fish in Big Swamp.

facturing company of Cumberland county. Resolution (from the House) in regard to importing goods by the State for the use of the army, protesting against the action of Congress, and the regulations arising therefrom, in relation to the subject, and instructing the members of Congress from this State to en-

deavor to have the obstructions removed. A bill to incorporate the soldiers female home of Foreythe county.

A resolution in favor of the securities of Lowis Williamson, sheriff of Columbus county.

granting further time for the collection of A bill to incorporate the Stonewall importing and exporting company.

A bill to incorporate the Iron ford bridge A bill approving the action of the Public

Treasurer in regard to the receipt of money for A bill incorporating the Yancerville female

seminary. A bill authorizing the removal of causes pending in counties subject to the interruption of the public enemy, to other countles within

the same judicial district. 'A resolution in favor of J. C. Griffith, sheriff of Caswell county.

A resolution in favor of Alexander Smith of Transylvania county, exempting him from

Mr. Sharpe presented a bill to incorporate the Plaster-banks and Saltworks Railroad company. The bill provides that the read run from Statesville to some point on the Virginia and North Carolina line, in the direction

of the Virginia Saltworks. A bill was taken up, on its second reading, imposing a tax of 25 per cent, on eight per cent, coupon bonds, which elicited some discussion, and, on motion, was made the order

of business for to-morrow 10 o'clock. Adjourned till to-morrow 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY, May 24th, 1864.

Tim Senate mot at 10 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. J. J. Lansdell of the Baptist church. The committee on internal improvements reported favorably to the bill amending the charter of the Piedmont Railroad Company; and also, to incorporate the Plaster-banks and Salt-works Railroad Company—both of which were subsequently taken up, and passed their several readings.

Mr. Smith, of Macon, presented a bill for the suspension of the collection of taxes in certain counties, which was subsequently taken up and referred to the committee on

Mr. Murrill offered a resolution instructing our representatives and senators in Congress to urge a modification of the tithing law, so as to exempt from tithing, in pork, the families of soldiers having less than 500 lbs., passes its several readings.

The majority of the select committee on

The majority of the select committee on conscriptions and exemptions reported, to the effect that they do not consider this the time or the place to sit in judgment on the constitutionality of the subject, that being a question for the courts. The report favors, also, the conscription of able bodied magistrates and militia and bome guard offices.

Mr. Boyden presented a minority report on the same subject in opposition to that of the majority, representing that the act of con-scription is unconstitutional, and declaring the power of the State legislature to make

On motion, the reports were ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Thursday, at 11 chlock.

A bill was received from the House, providing for the appointment of an agent by the Governor to prosecute the claims of the legal representatives of deceased seldiers, tegether with a message from the Governor, urging the ensemment of such a law. Referred to the

committee on Military Affairs.

A bill from the House to recture the terms of the Suprema Court. Put upon its several readings and passed,

A bill from the House taxing eight per cent coupon bonds twenty-five per cent.

A proposition from the House in regard to the Cherokee Indians.

A bill from the House to restore the Superior Chart in Harnest county, was put lines.

rior Court in Harnett county, was put upon its several readings and presed. The Passafa concurred with the House in the appointment of several Justices of the Peace,

A bill from the House in reference to Col. Malett's battalion, providing for their being put into the regular service, was referred.

A bill from the House to enlarge the powers of the commissioners of the town of Wilmington, authorizing them to impose a tax on the proceeds of auction sales. Put upon its everal readings and passed.

Mr. Wiggins, from the committee on adjournment reported, verbally, in favor of adjourning next Mouday at 5 o'clock a. m.

A bill to amend the charter of the town of Charlotte, passed its several readings.

A resolution instructing the Public Treasurer to pay over to the sinking fund certain money paid into the Treasury by the Confederate Government, was taken up and laid on the table. Malett's battelion, providing for their being

The reports on the Habeas Corpus were made the order of business for to-morrow 11 A resolution to exempt State officers of every class, was made the order for Thursday 11

A bill allowing A. J. Hood, of Mecklen-burg county, further time to collect taxes Resolution by Mr. Wooley, allowing the

cakers of the two Houses \$85, principal Speakers of the two Houses \$35, principal clerks \$40, doorkeepers \$40, and engrowing clerks \$35 per diem, with some other allowances, was put upon its several readings and

A bill authorizing justices of the peace, in certain cases, to call a special court in May or June to levy county taxes, passed its sove-

A resolution authorizing H. D. Deaver, of Madison county to collect taxes for 1861, '62 '68, passed its several readings. A bill authorizing the sale of the old jail in Watanga county, passed its several readings.

A bill in favor of J. A. Loug, sheriff of Richmond county, in regard to collection of taxes, pas ed its several readings. Also, a bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Lodge, No. 194.

Also, a resolution in regard to the collection of taxas in Watauga county. Also a bill amendatory of an act to pre-vent the distillation of grain into spirituous

Also, a bill imposing a penalty of \$100 upon public millers for receiving more toll than they

are allowed by law. Also, a resolution by Mr. Ellis, requiring the Secretary of State to purchase and place in the phlic library copies of all the Confede-

rate laws. Senate adjourned until to-morrow 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, May 25th, 1864. The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Craven, of the M. E. Church.

A resolution from the tion time of adjournment at next Monday, at 5 o'clock, a. m., was adopted.
A resolution offered by Mr. Smith, of Ma-

con, to suspend the collection of taxes in certain counties for the present year, was laid on A resolution was offered by Mr. Lassiter, in-

structing the Public Treasurer, that if as much as \$3,000,000, should be paid into the Public Treasury by the Confederate government as early as the 1st of July, that he issue circulars to the sheriffs and tax collectors throughout the State directing them to sus-A bill was offered by Mr. Wright in rela-

tion to the salaries of judges, which was referred:

A bill was introduced by Mr. Patrick exempting the mayor and commissioners of the town of Kinston, from conscription. Refer

A bill amending the charter of the Western Plank Road company passed its second read-

The Speaker announced that the order of the day had arrived, to-wit: the reports of the committee on the suspension of the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Hall midressed the Senate at leng h, in favor of the suspension; and he was replied to by Mr. Wairen. Mr. Brown spoke in opposition to the

minority report. The yeas and nays being called on the minority report, the result was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aycock, Carraway, Copeland, Dickson, Eilis, Faison, Hal, Harriss of Franklin, Hoke, Holeman, Lindsay, Outlaw, Pitchford, P. well, Simpson, Smith of Anson, and Young— NAVE-Messrs. Adams of Davidson, Adams of Guilford, Arendell, Bagley, Berry, Blount, Boyden, Brown, Harris of Rutherford, Jones, Lassiter, Leitch, Matthews, Murrill, Neal, Patten,

ter, Leitch, Matthews, Murrill, Neal, Patten, Patrick, Sanders, Sharpe, Slaughter, Smith of Macon, Smith of Stanly, Taylor of Chatham, Warren, Whitford, Wiggins, Wooley and Wright—28.

Senate adjourned to 31 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOUN SESSION. The question was on the adoption of the report of the majority. Mr. Boyden spoke at length in favor of the report, basing his argument on precedents in English practice.

Mr. Carraway opposed the report at some Mr. Copeland offered a substitute to the

effect that the whole subject be left entirely with Congress. Adjourned to to-morrow 9 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY May 28rd 1864.

The journal of Saturday was read and ap-

The House was called to order at ten o'clock

Mr. Nessen presented a memorial from the Mayor and Commissioners of the Town of Salem, saking an exemption from Conscrip-tion for the officers of the Fire Department in said town. Referred. A message from the Governor transmitted

to the House a report from the Commissioner appointed for the collection of Cherokee Bonds. Sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

Mr. McCormick, from the committee on
the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, reported "a bill concerning the Institu-tion for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, which passed its seasral readings under a suspension of the rules. [This bill increases the annual appropriation for the support of said institution to \$75,000.]

Mr. Shepherd, from a select committee, reported "resolutions to be laid before Con-

reported "resolutions to be laid before Congress, in reference to the rights of North Carolina in the importation of goods." Adop-

Mr. McKay, from the joint selection to ascertain what further legislation and the mocket of the courts," reported "a bill to amend an act to restore the courts and for other purposes."
Passed its overal readings, under a suspen-

sion of the rules.

Mr. Shepherd introduced resolutions relative to a basic of peace. Referred to a select committee of five—ordered to be printed and made the special order for 12 o'clock m. on Wedne day next,

Mr. Bogers, a resolution in favor of J. T. Walker of Wake county. Referred. A message was received from the Governor.

recommending the appoint ment of an agent to facilitate the collection of bounty, &c., due deceased coldiers. Lies on the table—a bill of like purview having 1-cen heretofore re-

Mr. Ingram, a hill to muthorize John A. Long, sheriff of Richmond county, to collect errears of taxes.

Mr. Cobb, a bill to amond the act authorizing the issue of small treasury notes.

Mr. Dunn, a bill to anthorize the Court of

players of the State from conscription."

Mr. Lammonda, a fell to exempt soldiers from indistances. Indefinitely postponed, on motion of Mr. Cowled. Year 90, mays 1.

Mr. Poy, a bill to repeal "An Act concerning the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence." BILLS ON 2ND BEADING. A bill for the benefit of the legal representa-tives of deceased soldiers. Passed its 2nd and 8rd readings. [Authorizes the Governor to ap-point an agent with a salary of \$2500 per annum, to discharge the duties specified in the message of the Governor referred to above. The

agent is also allowed his necessary expenses.]
A bill to amend the charter of the Shelby and Broad River Railroad. Passed 2nd reading.

Also a resolution in favor • I 8. Mont-

Also a resolution in favor of Thos. J. Kennedy A bill to amend An Act to prohibit the distillation of apirituous liquors. Passed 2nd and 8rd readings. [Prohibits distillation from buck-wheat and barley.]

A bill to authorize Wm. Ray of Cleaveland

ounty, to distil whiskey for medical purposes. Laid on the table, A bill to repeal An Act to authorize the Governor to employ slave labor on fortifications.

etc., was rejected on 2nd reading. Mr. Beall, (by leave) introduced a resolution asking the Governor for information relative to the operations of State agents at Saltville, Va.

Mr. Shepherd, a resolution concerning Mallett's Battalion, (Requests that this battal-ten be received into the field service of the Confederate States, under its existing organination. Adopted. A resolution concerning the listing and col-

collector of Madison county. Passed 2d and 3d reading. A bill to authorize a special term of the County Court of Lenoir county to levy taxes; a bill to enlarge the powers of the Commis-

sioners of the town of Wilmington, and a bill \$400,000.) Y. M., passed 2d and 3d readings. A bill to exempt certain citizens from tax-

ation, was laid on the table. A bill to authorize the County Court of Watunga county to sell the old jail in said county; and a bill to legalize the proceedings of a term of the County Court of Davie county-informally held, passed 2d and 8d

A message from the Senate transmitted an engressed bill to extend the time for comparing the polls in certain counties, and for other purposes. Passed 1st reading. An engrossed resolution in relation to Gov.

Vance was also transmitted from the Segate [This resolution complements His Excel-lency for the faithfulress and ability with which he has discharged the duties of his flice, and expresses condience in his integrity and patriotism. J Mr. Cobb offered an amendment in the

shape of an additional resolution, expressing like confidence in President Davis and a grateful appreciation of the heroism of the

On motion of Mr. Carter, a division of the question was ordered, and that clause of the amendment, commendatory of the President was adopted—yeas, 45; nays 42 The second clause of the amendment was unanimously adopted, and the questions recurring on the resolutions as amended, they were adopted, Spruill, Stancil, Waddell and Williams + 37. with only three dissenting votes.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow 10 o'clock, a. m.

TUESDAY, May 24, 1864. The House was called to order at 10 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson, of the Pres vterian Church.

The journal of yesterlay was read and approved. Mr. Shepherd, from the finance committee, reported a bill to repeal a resolution passed at

the session of 1860-'61, in relation to the winter clothing of N. C. Troops. A bill to smend an ordinance of the State Convention, allowing soldiers to vote, passed its second and third readings, under a sus-

The joint select committee on sine die adjournment of the two Houses, reported a resolution that they adjourn size die on Monday next, at 5 o'check, a. m. Mr. Brown introduced a resolution in favor

of John A. Stanly, Assistant Clerk of the House, which was adopted. Mr. Regers introduced the following reso-

lution, which was adopted: Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to inform this House, if any officers in the Adjutant Contral's Department of this State, or any of his Staff officers, are allowed to purchase supplies from the State atores; and if so, what officers and at what prices for these supplies. Also, what allowance, if any, is made to said officers in the way of forage for horses, commutation for room rent and for wood. Also, if such allowances are made for such supplies purchased, what law authorizes the same?

BILLS ON LOT BEADING. Mr. Love, a bill concerning the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Houity. Mr. Frances, a bill to exempt certain persons from taxation. Mr. Hampton, a bill concerning the sale of the old jail in the town of Wilkesboro.

Company.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morn-

WEDERSDAY, May 25, 1864. The House was called to order at 9 o'clock,

On motion of Mr. Grimon, the Home post-poned the consideration of the special order until the morning business is disputed of. The journal of yesterday was read and ap-

Mr. Grier was granted leave of absence from and after to-day. Mr. Dung, a bill to antherize the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Lenior county to appoint a tax collector.

Mr. Gaskins, a bill to amend an act entitled "an act to exempt certain officers and employees of the State from connectation."

Mr. Rogers presented a memorial from the Commissioners of the city of Raleigh; concertaing an unlargement of the city of Raleigh certain lands for burial pttrposes. Passed first real-

> Mr. Beinhardt a memorial from citizens of Crtawba county, asking authority to increase the rates of tell on the tell bridge over Catawba river; also a bill to increase mid-rates of tell; which passed first reading.
>
> Mr. Russell of Brunswick, reported from the joint select committee, a resolution in favor of the Washington sufferers. Approximes \$50,

> Mr. Shepherd introduced a bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of Fayetteville

nad for other purposes.

Mr. Henry of Henderson, a bill in relation. to guardians and wards in Transvigania coun-

The following engreesed bills from the Sen-

ate, had their first readings, viz: To incorporate the Stonewall Importing and Exporting Company. To incorporate the Island Ford Toll Bridge Company in the county of Rockingham. Resolution in favor of Alexander Smith of Transylvania. To authorise the Sursties of Lewis Williamson laie Sherff of Columbus county, to collect arrears of taxes. To prevent obstructions in the Big Swamp by means of Fish Traps. To alter the times of holding the Superior courts in the sixth judicial circuit. Transferring canses in equity pending in certain counties. Resolution of thanks to the officers and soldiers of North Carolina. Agreed to, To amend an act to restore the courts and for other purposes. Resolutionin favor of the speaker. clerks and doorkeepers. Resolution requesting our Secators and Representatives in Congress to urge a modification of the tithing

lection of taxes in Watanga county, and a Law, Referred. Resolution concerning the resolution in favor of H. B. Deaver, late tax act's of Congress. Mr. Shepherd (by leave) introduced a bill to smend the charter of the Florence and Fayetteville Railroad Company. Also a bill to aid in the construction of a Railroad from Fayetteville to Florence. (State appropriates

special order, being resolutions concerning certain acts of the late Congress of the Confederate States, reported from the committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Waddell offered a substitute which declares the suspension of the writ of habeus corpus an unwise act and asks its repeal.

Mr. Grissom opposed the substitute, and regarded it as an evasive, an equivocal manner of meeting the important questions at Mr. Beall addressed the the House at length. opposing both the original resolution and the substitute, and argued that the suspension of the writ was occessary and beneficial.

Messrs. Grissom and McKay prged the passage of the resolution. Mr. Beill-rej ined. On motion of Mr. Person, the question was divided, and the House voted first on the

propositions to strike out. . On motion of Mr. Person, the ayes and nays were ordered. Those who voted in the affirm-ATES .- Meesrs. Beam, Brown, Bumpass, Burns,

Those who voted in the negative were: Those who voted in the negative were:

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Albriton, Alford, Amis,
Avera, Bernhardt, Benbury, Best, Bond, Burgin,
Carpenter Carson, Carter, Cowlas, Grang, Dunn,
Flynt, Gentry, Otenn, Greene, Grissom, Hampton, Harrison, Henry, of Bertie, Henry, of
Henderson, Hollingsworth, Howard, Horton,
Ingram, Jenkins, Laws, Mann, of Hyde, Mann,
of Pasquotank, McAden, McCormick, McKay,
McNeill, McRae, Nissen, Patterson, Pearce,
Perkins, Riddick, Ritter, Robbins, Rogers, Russell, of Brunswick, Sherwood, Shober, Smith, of
Guilford, Smith, of Washington, Wallen, Walser,
Watson, Wellborn, Woodall, Young, of Iredell,
and Young, of Yancey—58.

Mr. Peebles moved to strike out all after the word "Resolved," and insert resolutions declaring substantially that while there exists, so far as this State is concerned, no nebeseity for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, that this Legislature does not feel called upon to judge of the necessity of such suspension, affecting equally all the States of the Confederacy.

The House refused to strike out,

On motion of Me. Amis, the first resolution was amended by striking ontin the 6th line the words, "the repeated and manifest infrac-tions," and inserting the words every infrac-

tion, in Hen thereof. Mr. Waddell effered another substreute for the resolution, almost identical in purport with

the one offered above by Mr. Peubles, which was also rejected. The question then recurring on the adoption of the resolutions, the Ayes and Nays were ordered, on motion of Mr. Person.

Those who voted in the affirmative were Those who voted in the affirmative were

Avera, Bernhardt, Barringer, Benbury, Best,
Bond, Burgin, Carpenter, Carson, Cowles, Craig,
Own, Flynt, Foy, Gentry, Glenn, Greene, Grissom, Hampton, Harris, of Chatham, Harrison,
Heury, of Bertie, Henry, of Henderson, Headen,
Hollingsworth, Howard, Horton, Ingram, Jenkins,
Joyner, Laws, Leathers, Long, Lyle, Mann, of
Hyde, Mann, of Pasquotank, McAden, McCormick,
McAay, McNeill, MgRas, Nissen, Patterson,
Pearce, Perkins, Biddlek, Ritter, Bobbins, Russ,
Rogers, Rossell, of Brunswick, Bherwood, Smith,
of Guifford, Waddell, Wallan, Walser, Watson,
hellbors, Woodall, Toung, of Iradell, Young,
of Yancey:—65.

taxation. Mr. Hampton, a bill concerning the sale of the old jail in the town of Wilkesbore. Mr. Person a bill to amend An Act in relation to the Bank of North Carolina. Mr. Shepherd, a bill concerning the investment of trust funds in Confederate bonds. Mr. Shepherd, a bill concerning the investment of trust funds in Confederate bonds. Mr. Sheber, a bill to amend an Act for the relief of Landlords.

Mr. Amis moved to reconsider the vote by which the Heurs adopted anyesterday, the resolutions concerning Eur. Vance.

Mr. Corjector moved that this motion be laid on the table. Not agreed to.—Ayes 23, noss 80.

The question recurring on the motion to reconsider, the motion prevailed.

The vote was then reconsidered by which the resolution enduraing the parirotism and integrity of President Davis, and the question recurring on its adoption, a longthy dismession until Thursday next at 12 o'clock a. m.

The special order being the report of the committee raised on so much of the Governor was resolution to the supposed of the writ of hebers corpus, it was presponed, and made the special order for 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Mr. Brown, by leave, introduced a bill to Hellingworth, Howard, Hories, Loaden, Hollingworth, Howard, Hories, Loaden, Leaden, Leaden, Leaden, Patterson, Flague, Leaden, Rus, Ethder, Rus, Hollingworth, Howard, Hories, Leaden, Hollingworth, Howard, Hories, Leaden, L

Mr. Brown, by leave, introduced a bill to A bill to incorporate the Meckleuburg from

and Steel Company. A bill to sufficient the P Spratt do., D J Rdy do., Thos D Griffith removal of obstructions from Meore's creek in the country of Carvell, and a bill to amend the Johnsey, diagefolds.

Charter of Chorac and Ocal Fisher Bell Road, passed 2d and 3rd readings.

Light D Dillipper do, corpl T W Harman design. A bill to anthoring the County Court of Lanois appoint a Tex Calletter, passed its 2d read

The House adjourned until to.merrow, 9 o'clock A. M. Cashallies in Ransom's Brigade. THIRTY-PIETH N. C. TROOPS.

List of Casualties in 23th Regiment N. C. T.

in the battle near Drowry's Bleff, May 14, Co A, Wounded-Private F Colt.

B, Killed—Private Sem Moore. Wounded—Serg't J U Josten, mortally—private Jas
Fingland in band.
C. Killed—Nerg't J' A Patterson, Privates
J A Johnson, N Morris. Wounded—1st La N R Kelly, severe—91 Lt M Ray, severely— Privates D C McDonald, severely, and N B Jackson, slightly. Total—killed 8—wound-

-killed 1. F. Wounded-Private J N Fincher, arm.

Total-webnded 1 G. Wounded-Private N Morrie, slightly. H. No casulation. I. Supposed to be killed and in the hands of

the enemy—C R Fulgan, Win Deems and Stephen Horn. Wounded—2d Lt E A Wright, leg—Privates a Lechrist hand—J A Denny, arm—I W R Beard, leg—O Vowbon, slightly. Total—Killed 2—wounded 8. K, Wounded-Corp'l H C Sigmes, slight-Privates A Ward, mortally-R P Rocket

slightly. Total-wounded 8. BECAPITULATION. Officers killed Officers wounded Enlisted men killed Enlisted men wounded

Total J. G. JONES. Col. 35th Regiment N. C. T. May 20th, 1864.

List of casualties in the 35th Regiment N. C Troops, commanded by Col. J. G. Jones, in the fight on Friday, the 20th: Field and Staff-Killed-Nove. Slightly wounded-Lt Col J T Jubuson, Fasign Wm

Company A; commanded by Li Venters Killed—none. Mortally wounded—Frank. Alpin. Severely wounded—A Kineey, D Henderson, Ely Cox, Owen, Padrick, Joseph Dawson, Wm Scott-8 B, commanded by aspt Blackwell-pope

killed or wounded.

C, companded by capt Blue—killed—none.
Mortally wounded—A Johnson. Severely wounded—D Hales, H Goins, J C Ferguson. Slightly wounded-G Libbette, Arch'd Hannors, D T Cameron, in hands of enemy-7. D, commanded by capt R E Petty—killed—2d serg'i J O Marks, corp'i J H Johnson, privates Jesse Bullard, J P Rosser, J L Johnvates Jesse Bullard, J. P. Rosser, J. L. Johnson. Seriously wounded—capt R. E. Petty, (in two places.). Severely wounded—serg't W. J. Johnson, corp'is. W. H. Harper, T. B. Gunter, privates W. H. Moore, S. S. Hatch, B. H. Johnson. Slightly wounded—privates W. J. Bryan, M. Womble, W. H. Groce, John Mann, D. Hammock, D. Williams—18.

D Hammock, D Williams—18.

E, commanded by Lt Link—killed—Refus
Shotwell. Slightly wounded—Wm White, John Bowes - 8

F, commanded by Capt. Howie—Killed—Privates Wm. Fincher, A G Meanes, and T H Lemmonds. Severely wounded—Privates J A Lewis, P C Keziab, P P Yandle. Slightly wounded—Corpl T A Fowler, privates W P Ritch, H Prisley—9.

G, commanded by Capt Case—Killed—Private T O Blackwell. Severely wounded—Privates W A-Morris. J P Redden. Shighely

wounded—1st licut M L Heniey, privates R P Levi, W H Levi, J J Levi, D L Bedding-field, T A Leach, G W Beddingseld, W F Hipne-11. H, commanded by Capt Dixon—Killed—None. Severally wounded—Privates A C Barkly, J O Grice, & S Hunter, Green Herren, J D Tatten, Thes Woodalls Slightly wounded—Corpis A G Hunter, G W Caldwell, privates C R Alexander, J W Beaver, J R Cockran, T

M Hall, W J McLanghlin, T J Wilson D W Morris, John Hucks-16. I, commanded by Capt W A Ellis-Killed Sergt Allen Smith, eorpl James Pool, privates J H McLaughlin, Daniel Jones, G W Dinkina. Mortally wounded—Captain W A Ellis, private Benj Howell. Severely wounded—Corpl D S Westmoreland, Robert Worsel. Slighly wounded—J Grubb, Stephen Warrell—11.

K, commanded by Capt Johnson-Killed-Lieut J M Rockett, Severely wounded-Corpl W A Wilson, corpl A B Lines, private P Hollar. Slightly wounded-Sergesut J. O

Sides, B F Aruey. RECAPITULATION. Commissioned Officers killed " WOBBI Eulisted Men killed " wounded

R. B. PEEBLES; Adj't.

Co C, kitled—Wiley B Dariel, Jas A Lafriet.
Wounded, serg't B A Stone slight, Ranson
Sides do., M L Plummer do., M Mask do.,
Dan'l Balley do., corp'l Thompson do., W A
Thompson do., James Thomas do., JA Hall
serious W O Styers do., J M Stackleather do.,
W. Martin in the practice of the Law is the Superior
and Supreme Courts. Office in the Court House.
Office hours from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Notice is bereby given to all persons having
memory due them in the office of the Clerk and
Martin in Equity of Wake Courty to call and

N Ketchie do., Lewson Crest do., S.S. Bennes do.,
E.P. Lontz.

Co.D., Eilled—serg't J.T. McDenald. Wounded—E. Stewart right, J. A. Cox do., N. Kennedy
do., Alexander Johnson Sr. do., Meel Kennedy
do., D. Cole seriess, M. D. Caddle do., Alex
Johnson Jr. do. N Ketchie do., Lawson Crest do., S & Bar E P Lonts.

Johnson Jr do.

Co E, Killed - P A Goodnight. Wounded—
org't A Later Market, H O Morrison serious,
J R Woods A.

Co F, Killed - Capt Jas P Ardrey, Lieut Busnett, corp'l W J B Smith, private W A Twopangh. Wounded—Le Elilatt serious, aseg't J
L Weeks slight, Wm Tidwall do., W M Hadson
do., S B Neal do., Z Parter do., B L Parter
serious, J M Howard do., J Culp do., J H
Oaboune do., J W Griffith do., J S Watte do., A

13 dit hult. Raleigh, 12th Hay, 1808.

Child Control of Called Control of Ca

Johnsen, disperous.

Co G, Wounded—Lieut B F Dixon, slightly, J D Diffinger do, corpl T W Harmon do,
A W Hunstickier do, W H Patnam dangerous, R J Mitcham slight, John Waterson do,
W B Bird arrives, J O Neel dangerous, J B
Read serious, J H Waters elight,
Co M, Killed—Garge E L Rankin, John Co H. Killed Samt E L Bankin, John Pierce, E C MeLeas, O Kaight, J L Clemmer, J F. Whitesides. Wounded Lieut William Lineberger, R G Flowers slight, V J Henderson serious, T Holland slight, E A McNair do, A Cherry, do, J Halfstickler do W C P Waner de, James Hope do, T L Payne serious, J H Hays do, Wm Brynne dangerous, L K Linbeart slight, W D Martin dangerous, J G Stowe serious Wm Linebarger do, R F Boyd slight, Wm Coutner serious, J Foy, A L McArthar dangerous, M E Paysour wounded and mission. Wm Estherica servers.

Arthur dangerous, M E Payaour wounded and mireing, Was Falls dangerous, A M McAllis-Co I Killed Thompson Brown, earpl S Lee. Wounded Sergt W J Long slight, Jacob Brown do, A Collwell do, J P Collins D. Wounded—Privates H H Blenk, leg—A Horton, in arm—W H White, over the eye
Total—wounded S.
E. Killed—Private J W Chatham. Total

Jones de, J W Wickelf de.

Jones de, J W Wickelf de.

Jones de, J W Wickeff de.

Co K, Killed John Wir cers, Vardrey Anthony, A Arvens, Dr. 1 Dlackburn, W H
Hell. Wounded ergs J H Baker serious,
W J Spewden de, J Dixon de, W R Freeman,
slight, Geo Towday de, Z Langton de, John
Lowe de, A Bungarper de, Dave Blackburn
missing, JOHN K. RUFFIN, Surgeon 49th N. C. T.

Knowing the great auxiety felt at home about their friends in my company, I give you a list of ensurines in all the fighting up to date, and must respectfully ask you to pub-

lish the same : May ath, 1864—let sergt A N Caldwell, wounded severely through shoulder; privates B T Biggs and Hunsom Bailey, in bowels, and left in enemy's lines; Alison Muney, firsh would through arm; Albert Many, finger shot est Benj Roe, in head elightly, H H High. slightly is arm, May 6th-George Richardson, left arm

May 10th Milled John A Winstead; J J B Vick, wounded in breast; Alsey Mopkins, wounded by shell in knee severaly; sergt Alion High, thumb shot off.
GEORGE N. LEWIS, Capt. eo. D, 47th Reg't N. C. T. Conservative and Progress please copy...

CASUALTIES IN THE 24TH K. C. T. Field and Staff-Killed-None. Wounded Co A, Killed—Sergs W T Daniel and private James Nichols. Wounded—Capt James: Holman, slightly, in head; corpis George W. Burch and James M Beasly; privates Eich'd' Rows and Ashman Kerr, seriously; W. Buchanan, B Mansfield and A Clayton.

Co B, Killed—None. Wounded—None—Missing—2nd lieut Dan'l Ward and J M. Pit-

Co O, Killed-Lieutenant Elias J Stallings. Wounded Sergts W Johnson and C Kemp, privates J K Farrel and B Stancil slightly. Co D, Killed-None, Wounded-1st lieut

T L Whitaker, mortally; privates Nat M.
Rysby and John A Wright, mortally; John
Briggs, Robert Evans, John P Marsey, Wm.
Prtman, corpl John Hamil, severely; corpl
George W Hamil, privates Theo B Collins,
Jas J Edwards and Juo A Adams, elightly. Co, E, Killed-1st Lieut E & Sanders, privates Needham Morgan, D R King and Pharoah Lee. Wonnded-Sergt Wm Eldrige, privates J Q Dupree, W H. Rayner, and John H Morgan, severely; corpl W S. Aldridge, privates Riley. Davis, James Laugly, R R. Massengill, H Pitkinton, M Strickland, John Thomas, James Shirley, W B Britt and S W Ingram, slightly. Missing—J E West, cap-

tured!

Co, F, Killed—none. Wounded private Root Brown, severely. Missing—corp Robt McKimmon. privates J W Blackman, M V Hair, and Zeno Mann, supposed captured.

Co H, Killed—Sgt J R Glenn, private W. A Bradsher: Wounded—let Lit A M Long; severely in thigh; corpl R J Woody, privates John C. Neal, Jas E Ford, severely; B R Regan, mortaly; Robt Mitchel, John T Rord, and Geo M Ford slightly.

Co I, Killed—none. Wounded privite, Isaac Wallson, — Wright, A Johnson, L Ingram; W H Stewart, Eackiel Creech. Missing—sgt Raymond Ennis, privates O P Barber, H Durham and L B Johnson.

Co K, Killed—none. Wounded agt Jos H Co.K., Killed—none. Wounded agt Jos H. Hopkins and Atlas J Stallings, severely; privates B F Grunnell and Strickland Perry,

mortally; privates A Doyle and John Griffin, severely; Wm Rodgers, H H Harris, John Parker, Jos Moye, M N Tippet, Thos Sander-ford and C Gipson, slightly. RECEPITULATION. Killed Officers Men 7 Mon 63 Missing Officers, Men 10 Aggregate, 86
The following papers will please coppy:—
Richmond Examiner, Petersburg Express,
Raleigh Jonfederate, Goldsburg Journal.

Very Respectfully,
Your obsdient servant, B. P. BARKER, Act. Adj. 24th N. C. Troops.

Afee slight, C A Durham Capt & A Q M, dangerome, Assist. Surg R H Goods, missing.

Co A, Killed—Lt H C Conley. Wounded—
Copt G W Lyttle, dengerous, Jerry Walker, do, Jethro Ward, slight, D M Carsaway, do., W R Medford errious.

Co B, Killed—Nosh Dillinger. Wounded—Lt Dapiel Lattimore, slight, A H Philbook, do., Than Desher, do, Amos Irvin, serious, sog't R D Shields, do., John Lattimore, de., San'l Pulnam, de., Wm Wiggins, do., O P Gibson, dangerous, Alex. Fouts, do.

Co C, killed—Wiley B Daniel, Jan A Wounded, soug't B A Serious, do., O P Gibson, desgree Medical Copy of the Copy of the

PATRICK H. WINSTON, of Raleigh, and RO-BERT G. LEWIS, have entered into Partner-skip in the practice of the Law in the Superior and Supreme Courts. Office in the Court House. Office-hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.